# Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.---NO. 5.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 213.

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**
**Published every Friday Morning, by**
**PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**

$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

☞ All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON

**Terms for Advertising.**

*Per square of 16 lines or less—cash in advance*

| | |
|---|---|
| One quare one insertion, | $ 50 |
| do. do. 2 insertions, | 75 |
| do. do. 3 do. | 1 00 |
| do. do. 3 months without change, | 3 00 |
| do. do. 6 do. do. do. | 4 50 |
| do. do. 12 do. do. do. | 8 00 |
| do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly, | 12 00 |
| do. do. 12 do. do. do. | 20 00 |

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance*.

## OUR CIRCULATION.

☞ We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
## Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.- Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

## PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
*Neatly executed and with despatch, on* liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

## DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

## GEORGE W. DAVIS,
***Commission and Forwarding***
**MERCHANT,**
*DAVIS'S WHARF,*
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

## WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**GROCER**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

## WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**DRUGGIST,**
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.

October 8, 1847—[4

## *Thos. Allibone & Co.,*
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

*Advances made on consignments.*

Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

## HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

## BRYAN S. KOONCE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Shoes, &c.,
AND
Agent for the sale of Medicines, Books, &c. &c.,
**Richlands, Onslow County, N. C.**
August 4, 1848—[47-3m

## M. CRONLY,
*AUCTIONEER AND*
***COMMISSION MERCHANT,***
Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

| | |
|---|---|
| P. K. DICKINSON, ESQ., | Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG |
| H. R. SAVAGE, ESQ., | JOHN A. TAYLOR, ESQ., |
| G. W. DAVIS, ESQ., | JOHN WALKER, ESQ. |

## W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
**AUCTIONEER**
AND
*COMMISSION MERCHANT,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

## MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.

Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

## Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

EDW'D CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

**Prompt attention given to claims under the various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service of the United States.

March 10, 1848—26-tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North-Carolina, for the passage of an Act, incorporating ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, Independent Order of Rechabites.

Wilmington, No. Ca., Aug. 25th, 1848.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.

August 18, 1848--[49-tf

## DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
## SARSAPARILLA!
*Wonder and blessing of the Age!*
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

*This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.*

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

**SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES**

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*: a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

**10,000** cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

**Spitting Blood.**

*New-York, April 28, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

**Rheumatism.**—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, *Blackwell's Island*, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

*Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.*

*Dr. Townsend*: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

**Fits! Fits! Fits!** Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

*Dr. Townsend*: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

**Female Medicine.** Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

**To Mothers and Married Ladies.** This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

**Great blessing to Mothers and Children.** It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

**Beauty & Health.** Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

**Notice to the Ladies.** Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

**Scrofula Cured.** This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

**Three Children.**

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

**Opinions of Physicians.** Dr. Townsend is *almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.*

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

**Caution.** Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N. O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

## SULPH. OF QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of FARR'S SULPH. OF QUININE. Also, always on hand, supplies of

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c,

consisting of castor oil, epsom salts, scielitz and soda powders, ca. tartar, bi. carb, soda ipecac, rubarb, Dorns' powder, calomel, blue mass morrstine veratrim, piperine, citrate of iron & quinine, phychnine, iodides of mercury, sulphur, arsenic, oxide of silver, chlor. zinc, elaterium, di arsenite of quinine, syr. iodide of iron, white lead, pure ext. aud No. one linseed and train oil, venetian red, Spanish brown, whiting, red and black lead, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Physicians' orders promptly attended to.
For sale low, wholesale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
[Sept. 1.] Druggist & Chemist.

SALT—4000 bushels landing and for sale by
Dec. 24—15-tf] R. H. STANTON & Co.

## MARBLE MONUMENTS
## And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
*Builders and Contractors.*
June 18, 1847 40-tf

## Fire and Marine Insurance
## Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
## CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.

A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*
May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

## New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

*Horses, Carriages, and Buggies*, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

## To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞ Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.

W. T. J. VANN.
April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

## *CARRIAGES.*
*Market Street, about 300 yards above the*
## Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO--Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.
January 21, 1848

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified from hunting on my lands, formerly called the Edens lands, with guns, or dogs, or fishing, in any manner whatever. If free negroes or slaves are caught with guns or dogs on the premises, the dogs will be killed and the negroes severely punished.

ALSO, all wagoners, draymen, or cartmen, are notified not to trespass upon any of my vacant lots, from Boundary Street to the Dry Pond, and from thence back to the Newbern Road, under the penalty of the law. MILES COSTIN.

Feb 11, 1848--[22-12m

## CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

## J. T. SCHONWALD,
## Botanic Physician.
*Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,*

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

## 1,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,000 acres of Land, lying in Bladen county, on the Northeast side of Cape Fear River, about 30 miles above Wilmington. The said tract contains about 300 acres of low grounds, of excellent quality—and as high as the generality of land along the river—and two very fertile swamps, not subject to inundation, and easily drained, from 1 to 2 miles from the river. The remaining part good Turpentine land. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber.

J. B. BROWN.
Bladen county, Sept 8, 1848—[52-6t

## LANDING THIS DAY,

Cases table salt; do starch; do ground pepper; do mustard; reams wrapping paper of all sizes.—
s22] For sale by M. CRONLY.

## *NEW COACH SHOP.*
## SIGN AND FANCY PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a COACH SHOP on front street, opposite the Journal Office, where he is prepared to make up and repair all kinds of Riding Vehicles.

He has also engaged the services of a master Painter, and is prepared to execute Sign and fancy Chair painting, clean and varnish furniture, paint and polish Coaches, in a style not to be surpassed. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. GEORGE BROWN.

April 28, 1848—[33

## "ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."
## Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
## *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.- He has, and will keep, a constant supply of *Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.*, and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

## *ICE---ICE---ICE!*
## To the Public.

THE Subscribers beg to notify the Public, that they will again be in Market with a large and constant supply of Fresh Pond Ice, from Boston, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, throughout the season.

Our Ice House will be open every morning, from sunrise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his House, on Second Street, a few doors from Market Street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed, and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.

We expect to open on the 1st of April.

N. B. A cargo is expected daily.

SHAW & REPITON.
March 3, 1848—[25-tf

## *Notice.*

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale, or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire to store temporally. W. O. JEFFREYS.

May 5th, 1848.—[31tf

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned, on the 15th day of June 1848, entered into a Copartnership under the firm of CASSIDEY, SCHRADER & Co., and have erected jointly an extensive IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY. Together with *Machine and Blacksmith Shops*, which they have denominated the WILMINGTON IRON FOUNDRY, where they are prepared to execute with dispatch all orders they may receive in the above branches of business.

JAMES CASSIDEY.
THEO. SCHRADER.
WM. SUTTON.
July 21—[45-tf

## NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and various diseases to which the Lungs and throat are subject, by DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. This great remedy is daily effecting the most remarkable cures. Thousands have been restored, when dangerously afflicted, by the inestimable virtues of this medicine. If you have a cough, shortness of breath, asthma, spitting blood, pain in the side, or any other *sympton of consumption*, hasten and be cured by Dr. Taylor's Balsam. Other remedies may quiet or lull the disease, but resort at once to this great balm, and you will be at once cured.

For strengthening the system & eradicating all impurities, no medicine can equal it. The following certificates are only a SAMPLE OF HUNDREDS. We daily receive many testimonials in its favor, too numerous to make public. The dose is small, and one bottle often cures the worst cases:

*Great Cure for Consumption.* For seven years I was afflicted with Consumption, & it seemed impossible for any thing to cure me. I had all the most aggravating symptoms, as night sweats, raising blood, violent and distressing cough, pain in the side and chest, debility and want of appetite. I truly believe I could not have lived but for the use of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort and the blessing of God, which have saved my life by restoring me to health. ALEX. SMITH, Sexton of Rev. Mr. Matthew's church, Chrystie-st.

*Consumption & Liver Complaint Cured!* For 6 years I suffered with these awful diseases, and from my heart I feel for all similarly afflicted and I beg of them to try Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine cured me when I could not move in bed, and was not expected to live a week—yet I was cured in six weeks by this vegetable medicine. H. A. MARKS, 106 King-st.

*Consumption and Dyspepsia Cured!* Having been cured of these distressing complaints, which have carried me to the verge of the grave, by Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 73 Beekman-street, I consider it my duty to make it publicly known, in the hope of benefitting others. That it saved my life I do not doubt—for I could not eat, and was daily declining, until I was a mere skeleton. I hope this will induce any one afflicted to try it, especially if they love life and health, and want to be cured. It is of wonderful efficacy.

ROBERT D. HONG, jr., corner Oak & Pearl sts.

☞ Prepared by the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York. Beware of Counterfeits. The only genuine has the written signature of GEORGE TAYLOR, M. D, on the engraved label, and sold by LIPPITT & WILKINGS, also WM. SHAW, Druggists, Wilmington, N C.

*Orders* addressed to the proprietor, 73 Beekman-st, New York, will receive prompt attention.

D31—47 16-yc960mre4m

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

## LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
August 18th, 1848.—[49

## LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
**Life Assurance Society of London.**
*"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan "and the Widow."*
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
**Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000!**
Beside a reserved fund [from surplus premiums] of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square. *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*

*Physician*—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

*Actuary*—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.

This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise.) or otherwise.

The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street) —*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

*Medical Examiners.* New York--J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D, 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily*. Fee paid by the Society.)

*Standing Counsel*—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.

*Bankers*—The Merchants' Bank.

*Solicitor*—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.

☞ The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.

DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

## MARBLE MONUMENTS.
## TOMB TABLES,
## *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C, February 11, 1848. [22-1y

## NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
## First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;
Pilot and Beaver do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,
Linseys and Kerseys;
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;
Cravats and Scarfs;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;
Rough and Ready Coats;
Sack and Over do
Irish Linen & Lawns;
Carpeting, a large supply;
Men's silk shirts;
do Garsey's over-shirts
do net shirts & drawers
do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Superfine bed Blankets;
Negro do do
Horse do do
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Table & bird eye Diapers;
8-4 brown damask do
8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Cotton & Russia diapers;
A large supply of Looking Glasses;

*FOR LADIES WEAR.*

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;
Plaid Tarton's do
Cashmere de Cosse;
do de Lane;
Bombazine, large supply;
French Robes;
do Habbits;
do Collars;
Worked Fronts;
Plain and plaid Alpacca;
Blue and figured do
Silk Warp do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;
do woolen net do
do Saxony woolen do
do waffle do
Black Merino do
Ladies Hoods;
Children's do
do Polka Coats;
Muslin Skirts;
Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored silk do
Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plaid & striped do
Jaconet and Cambric
Ladies col'd Kid Gloves;
do do silk do
Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
do black do do
do do worsted do
Black & white English silk Hose;
do raw do
Children's worsted boots;
Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Misses' colored do;

1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap*.

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

## CIDER VINEGAR.

20 barrels Cider Vinegar. For sale by
s22 M. CRONLY.

## DOMESTIC GOODS.

THE subscriber, Agent for the Charleston Steam Cotton Mill, offers for sale, 4-4 and 7-8 heavy Sheetings and Shirtings, from that factory. These goods are remarkable for weight and finish, and will give good satisfaction to the buyer.

Also, various styles of brown and bleached Goods, Osnaburgs, Prints, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the sale of Southern manufactured goods, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and upon which advances will be made if desired.

J. H. TAYLOR.
Charleston, S. C., Aug 11, 1848—48-6m

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber will sell or rent, the House and Lot where he now resides. The House is situated on Mulberry Street—the Lot running from Third to Fourth Streets, which gives it a full front on three Streets. It is one of the most healthy locations in the place; and has all necessary out-houses attached, and an excellent well of water in the yard. For further particulars apply to

Sept. 1, '48.—[51-tf] A. B. McCALEB.

## TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

## EXTRACT OF ROSE.

Meakin's Pure concentrated Extract of Rose, for flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c. &c Also; Preston's Extract of Lemon, Jamaica Ginger, (Pure and White,) Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Tonka Beans, and other cosmetics, just received and for sale by

W. H. LIPPITT,
j21 Druggist & Chemist.

## SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

A large supply of Seidlitz Powders, freshly prepared, and for sale by

j21 W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

## 1500 BUSHELS BLADEN CORN.

In Store and for sale by G W DAVIS.

## FEATHERS.

For sale at HOWARD & PEDENS

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day entered into a Copartnership with A. D. YOUNG, and will continue the business at the old stand under the firm of ANDERSON & YOUNG. A large stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron, Groceries, &c., will be always kept on hand, and will be sold at low prices and on accommodating terms. All customers having open accounts with me, will please call and settle by note or otherwise.

JAMES ANDERSON.
July 13, 1848—[45-tf

## LATE NEWS,

CHEAP AND GOOD BOARDING may be had at the

**ROCK SPRING HOTEL,**

now opened under the superintendance of
——ALFRED ALDERMAN.——

Having had the house completely cleansed, *white-washed* and *painted*, and furnished with NEW BEDS, BEDDING, and other furniture, I am ready to wait upon those who may favor me with a call. **Come and see**

A. ALDERMAN.
October 22, 1847. 6-12m

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends that he has purchased the entire stock of Kelly & McCaleb, and may hereafter be found at the stand recently occupied by them, on Market street, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a complete assortment of articles necessary for Town and Country trade, consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Ploughs, and Family Groceries** of all kinds. He is confident that he can offer the best inducements, and solicits of his friends a continuation of their favors, and would say to the patrons of the old firm, that he intends conducting his business upon a plan similar to theirs and earnestly solicits that they would call and examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. J. BERNARD.

Sept 8, 1848—[52-3m.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to the old firm of COWAN & MOTT, are requested to make immediate payment, as I have closed my mercantile business in this place.

All notes and accounts due me will be left in the hands of B. F. MITCHELL for collection, during my absence from town. A. J. MOTT.

Sept 15, 1848—[1-6t

## DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

15 barrels Apple Brandy; 20 do Gin; 20 do N. E. Rum. For sale by M. CRONLY.

## COFFEE.

35 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do Laguira; 10 do St. Domingo. For sale by M. CRONLY.

## LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments.

He also continues to keep at the same place, (Rock Spring,) a set of Livery Stables, with careful Ostlers. Also, Horses and Riding Vehicles for hire. DAVID THALLY.

Sept. 1, 1848.—[51-tf

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of **Groceries, &c.**, of Mr. Boland, will continue the business at the Store formerly occupied by him, and in addition to their present stock will receive in a few days a fresh supply of every article usually kept in their line, and solicit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers.

They will pay particular attention to the selection of FAMILY GROCERIES, and hope, by unremitted attention, and using their best endeavors to please, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Thhy will also attend to the sale of all kinds of Produce. CARROLL & FENNELL.

Wilmington, N C., June 2, 1848. 38tf

## SHOES

From Boston, Kip Brogans, large heavy Brogans, Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, &c. For sale by
s22 HOWARD & PEDEN.

## *MARBLE YARD,*
AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

**MONUMENTS;**

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R. FORD.

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-6m

## A Question
## FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's ompound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
Wistar's Balsam Do
Bailey's Syrup Do
Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sands' Sarsaparilla;
Sands' Iodide do Bailey's do
Bull's do; Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's H oarhound andy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Capsules; Copaiba and Cubeb Capsules; British Oil; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Godfrey's Cordial; Badeau's Plaster, Shoemaker's do, Poor Man's do.

Also, a full spring stock of

**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c.**
consisting in part of

200 lbs refined Camphor; 100 ounces Quinine; 50 gallons Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnishes; 25 lbs Prussian Blue; 60 lbs Chrome Green; 50 lbs Chrome Yellow; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown and Venetian Red; 24 boxes Pain Killer; 25 boxes Window Glass; Putty, in bladders; Paint and Whitewash Brushes; 100 kegs White Lead; Linseed Oil; Umber; Terra Lienna; Red Lead; Litharge; Vermillion; Rose Pink; Lamp Black; Sand Paper; Chalk; and every article in the Paint line. Paints ground, and Window Glass cut to order;—a large supply of fresh Spices—a good stock of choice Perfumery.

**CHOLOROFORM:**

A pure article, always kept.

**CONGRESS WATER;**

Always fresh, in quarts and pints.

**LAMP SHADES & WICKS:**

In variety. Fresh Sedleitz and Soda Powders of his own manufacture.

Physicians and Country Merchants laying in spring supplies, will find they can purchase fresh goods at low prices, and on as accommodating terms, as at any other establishment in the State, the subscriber being desirous of maintaining the reputation so long enjoyed by the old stand Drug Store. WM. SHAW.

March 17, 1848.

## LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Appeal Bonds
Marriage License
Guardian Bonds
Administrator's do
Military Ca Sas
Land Deeds
Negro Bonds
Warrants, Ca Sas
Ca Sa bonds
Bills Sale, Negro

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

DR. CRAIN'S SPINO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER—a decided improvement. For sale by WM. SHAW.

## LINSEED OIL.

Just received, and always on hand, a supply of Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green and Yellow, (dry and in oil,) Window glass, train oil, paint brushes and sash tools from 000 to No. 1, blacklead, lamp black, &c. &c.

W. H. LIPPIPTT,
j21 Druggist & Chemist.

## CANDLES.

50 boxes Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles. For sale by M. CRONLY.

## FLOUR.

30 barrels Canal Flour; 20 do extra do; 10 half bbls do. For sale by M. CRONLY.

## SOAP.

100 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap. For
s22] sale by M. CRONLY.

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**Friday, October 13, 1848.**

## Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
**GEN. LEWIS CASS.**
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
**MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,**
OF KENTUCKY.

**Democratic Electoral Ticket.**

1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., of Northampton.
2d " ASA BIGGS, of Martin.
3d " PERRIN BUSBEE, of Wake.
4th " GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven.
5th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover.
6th " SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Moore.
7th " CADWALLADER JONES, Sr., of Orange.
8th " JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS, of Davidson.
9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.
10th " W. W. AVERY, of Burk.
11th " WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood

☞*Election on* TUESDAY, *7th November.*☜

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

We are requested by a number of Democrats, to give notice, that a meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county will be held at the Court-House, in this town, on *Tuesday night* of our next Superior Court. Come one, come all. Let us have a grand turn out.—Several gentlemen will address the meeting.

☞The illness of the Editor has entirely prevented him from bestowing any attention to this number of the *Journal*. He is now recovering, and hopes to be able to resume his Editorial duties in a few days.

MILITARY.—The friends of Brig. Gen. L. H. MARSTELLER, of the 3d Brigade, 6th Division of North Carolina Militia, requests us to state that they present his name to the officers of the several Companies composing the Major Genl's Division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCRAE. We are also requested to state, that if Gen. MARSTELLER should be elected, he will cheerfully serve in that capacity.

## DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We shall have printed, in a few days, a large number of Cass and Butler Democratic Electoral Tickets. Our friends should lose no time in supplying the different sections of the country with them. Price $1 per thousand. Send in your orders, and get supplied in time. There is *nothing like having an ample* number ready on the day of election.

## LOOK AT YOUR TICKETS.

We caution the unsuspecting voter against spurious Federal Tickets. From the fact that the name of *Fillmore* is obnoxious to the Southern people, and a large number of the federal party having openly declared that they cannot and will not vote for him, we have strong grounds for cautioning the public against deceptions that may be attempted.—The name of Millard Fillmore, will, in all human probability, be omitted on the Taylor Ticket. In order that our readers may know who are Federal Electors, we have thought proper to publish the ticket. Mind, you, in voting for the Electors below, whether his name is printed on the ticket or not, you vote for Millard Fillmore, the federal candidate for the Vice Presidential Chair, an out and out abolitionist:

FEDERAL ELECTORAL TICKET.
*For President,*
ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana.
*For Vice President.*
MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.
*For State Electors,*
1st District, Hon. Kenneth Rayner,
2d " Hon. Edward Stanly,
3d " Henry W. Miller,
4th " Hon. W. H. Washington,
5th " George Davis,
6th " John Winslow,
7th " John Kerr,
8th " Rawley Galloway,
9th " J. W. Osborne,
10th " Todd R. Caldwell,
11th " John Baxter.

## FOURTEEN LIVES OF GEN'L TAYLOR.

It is a notorious fact, that *fourteen* lives of Gen. Taylor have been issued by the Federal Publishing Committee in Washington City.—The Union says that "some contend that there are actually but twelve extant; and others will have it that thirteen is the number." We agree with the Union, that we need light on the subject, and hope the biographers of Taylor will speak out and let us know the actual number, whether it be twelve, thirteen or fourteen, and which of them contains the letters of Messrs. Corwin and Smith. proving Gen'l Taylor's promise to his Northern abolition friends not to veto the Wilmot Proviso. We would like to have a glimpse at *this one*, so that *our* readers might have the letters spread before them. Will the publishing Committee, or some of the federal tribe, be kind enough to send us a copy?

CORRECTION.—An error occurred in the article headed "Tell the people," published in our last paper. Last paragraph, 4th line from the bottom reads, "They [the feds] have cooked the spirit of war." It should have read *evoked*, &c.

We have corrected the error for the sole benefit of our neighbor of the *Chronicle*, as he has seen fit to attempt a little wit on the matter, at which he is a very apt scholar, in his own imagination.

## THE UNION SHIELD.

This is the title of a new democratic paper, just started in the city of N. York. The first number has been laid upon our table by the publisher, for which we return our thanks.—The Shield is printed upon a large sheet, and advocates the cause of Cass and Butler in a masterly manner. The *true* democracy of the city of New York have only two papers, (the True Sun and the Union Shield,) through which they can speak out their sentiments.—We fervently hope that they will both be sustained in a manner becoming the cause they advocate.

☞We notice in our town cotemporaries that a Federal mass meeting is to be had at Warsaw, in Duplin County, on to-morrow, and that Hon. George E. Badger, the author of the "Whig Text Book" of 1840, will harangue the people on that occasion. Mr. Badger evidently begins to be fearful of his situation as Senator of the United States, and hence his laborious efforts to carry this State for Taylor and Fillmore.

☞The last *Chronicle* parades in large capitals, at its head, an extract from Mr. Stewart's speech, to show that Gen. Cass received $64,000 for extra services rendered while he was Governor of the North Western Territory. Will the *Chronicle* publish an account of the extra pay Gen. Taylor has received from the public Crib, without his having rendered any *extra service* to his country? We shall see. The *Chronicle* need not postpone the matter for want of a copy. He can find it all stated in the *Journal* of the 6th inst.

## DEMOCRATS,

One and all, we wish to talk to you a little in this number of our paper. We can issue but three more numbers between this and the 7th of November. Let us then beseech every Democrat to consider himself responsible for the success of our cause. Our country calls upon us all to give its enemies a defeat—such a defeat as will make Federalism bite the dust, and never again have the brazen impudence to present to you and ask you to vote for a man without his having avowed some principles, from which you will be enabled to judge for yourselves of his fitness to conduct the affairs of this great nation. Voters of the Old North State, take the warning of the brave and patriotic dead, and vote for no man that will not, dare not, avow his principles. "That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a *mum* candidate, when his liberties are at stake." Thus spoke the immortal Jackson. Thus have the American people spoke time after time, and thus, we have every reason to believe, they will speak again on the 7th of November next. Fellow Democrats! We warn you now against the promulgation of Federal secret circulars. The country has already been flooded with federal speeches, & more than a dozen different lives of their candidate, Gen. Taylor, to suit every section of the country. Thus making him appear at the North as the friend of the North—and at the South as the friend of the South. These numerous lives of Taylor have been issued by the Federal Publishing Committee in Washington City; and various other publications of like character have been issued from as many different sections of the country. These publications are intended to catch gulls, and nothing more. Federalism has nothing to lose, and everything to gain. And hence they are perfectly well aware that every Democratic voter they can persuade to stay away from the polls will be so much gained to them. Go then, every Democrat, to the polls on the 7th of November, and cast your suffrages for Cass and Butler, and thereby sustain your country in its present brilliant, happy, and prosperous career.

Democrats of N. Carolina! you have everything to cheer you on. Will you not, then, give to your country and the cause you so dearly love, one, two, or even three or four days? We believe you will. And thus believing, we shall now conclude this hasty appeal, by incorporating into this article the following communication, written by one who we know speaks his very soul on the subject. He speaks to his fellow-citizens from a pure love of country and of Democratic principles, and nothing more. Take, then, his advice, and devote a few days to the election of a President and Vice President who you know will sustain the rights and honor of your beloved country, let what may happen:—

MR. EDITOR—As the election approaches, it behooves every friend of Democracy and Equal Rights to cast up in his own mind what is the value of the treasure he has at stake, and what steps it may be necessary for him to adopt to secure the obtainment of his wishes. Under the influence of Democracy, our country has been made to smile with prosperity. Civil government, instead of being used as an engine of oppression, by the operation of which stock-jobbers and monopolists fatten upon the honest toil and labor of the great agricultural interest, has been confined to its proper and legitimate purposes. The full "enjoyment of life, liberty, and property," secured and made certain by the least possible exaction from the comfort and convenience of the nation. This is the end of all good government. We have it amply vouchsafed unto us. By the powerful agency of American Democracy, we are in the full fruition of these great blessings. How are we to preserve them? The slightest observation must convince any reflecting person how anxious the Federal party are to snatch from us these rich enjoyments. What contemptible tricks and devices they resort to to cheat and delude us. Are their schemes to be attended with success? Are we to sit still and be quietly shorn of our protective mantle?

But if it was possible for a true and sincere Democrat to prize less than he does the value of these arrogated endowments, would he not find in the conduct of the present Federal party ample reason why he should nobly put his shoulders to the wheel, and use every possible effort to defeat, yea, annihilate, that faction of destructiveness, which hesitates not to trample under foot our glorious constitution, if in its shattered fragment could be made a "pathway of" to office and power. Our constitution is our sheet anchor of safety; yet when was this piebald party ever known to contest an election, if its destruction, in one particular or another, was not made and supported as an issue by them? Their advent to power must be viewed by all as a monsoon of the direst political calamities. How can these calamities be averted? The election is near at hand—the crisis is fast approaching—and as a brother Democrat I would earnestly ask my Democratic friends—Have you done all in your power to thwart the enemy's schemes? Have you done all in your power to exhort and persuade your neighbors to come out on the election day, and each lend a helping hand to crush this monstrous Federal faction, which, possessing no principles, only seek to deceive in order to destroy you. Is there any Democrat in New Hanover who is not willing to devote one, two, or three days, to the cause of his country? But why ask of New Hanover? What Democrat is there in North Carolina who is unwilling to make such a sacrifice?

Our last August election exhibits clearly what we lost by our lethargy and indifference. The Federal party stole a victory from us.—General Lethargy is not our lawful leader, and I sincerely hope that we will forever after spurn his treacherous command.

LONG CREEK.

"The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign soil'"

*Zachary Taylor in his Allison letter.*

"It seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession, at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we have already possession of, and that with Tampico will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Chihuahua, Santa Fe and the Californias; and say to Mexico—drive us from the country."

*Gen. Taylor to Gen. Gaines.*

## POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Saturday last being muster-day at Upper Sound District in this County, the people then and there assembled were addressed on political matters, by B. I. Howze, Esq., Editor of the Commercial Review, and Col. John McRae, on behalf of the Federal party, and by Wm. Hill, Esq, on behalf of the Democrats. We regret that it was out of our power to be present, to hear the opening address of Mr. Hill. This, we believe, is the first public political speech this young champion of our cause has ever made, and our Democratic friends who were present assure us that he acquitted himself in a manner worthy of the cause he so warmly espoused, and to the delight of his Democratic auditors. We have been furnished with the following sketch of the discussion for publication, and take pleasure in spreading it before our readers. We should like to see some of our Federal cotemporaries attempt to disprove the charges made by Mr. Hill. Our correspondent says:—

"Mr. Hill opened his remarks by stating that the two parties had made their nominations—the one accompanying the recommendation of their candidate to the people with a declaration of principles—a platform—the other studiously refusing to do so. The consequence of this was that the Whigs, in their speeches and papers, speak only of the characters of the candidates—eulogizing Taylor—abusing Cass and the Democratic platform. The Democrats were driven to defend their candidate and their platform, and thus discussions always turned on "men instead of measures." He stated that he intended to pursue a different course; and as there was no Whig platform to attack, he would embody what he had to say in charges against the Whig party. He read the accompanying charges, then laid them on the table, and defied any one present to disprove them. Mr Howze rose to reply—broke down on the first charge, and commenced a eulogy on Gen. Taylor. He labored to prove that Gen. Taylor was not nominated from his supposed availability, as Mr. Webster stated; and then confessed and boasted of it—interpreting an available candidate to be one whom the people wanted. Mr. Hill exposed his (Mr. Howze's) self-contradiction, and replied that Taylor's supposed availability lay in the Whig misunderstanding of the people's wisdom and integrity—that availability, as applied to Taylor, meant *gullibility*—supposing they would run mad with military enthusiasm. Mr. Hill proceeded then to discuss his 1st, 2d, 3d, and 6th points. The Whigs were responsible for the war, through John Tyler, as their agent, who brought about annexation, which they say caused the war—whom, in 1840, they said was so pure and consistent a Whig. They were stopped from discarding his acts by the course they were at present pursuing; again pressing upon the American people a man about whom they know nothing, and who, if he should in any way destroy the liberties of the country, they would relieve themselves of the responsibility, by disavowing his acts. Mr Hill charged this on the Whigs not because he disapproved the war, but to show the more strongly their inconsistency in opposing it, after, by the approval by the Democrats in 1844, it became a war of the whole country. He then read extracts from Clay and Corwin's speeches, and from different Whig papers, to prove that the Whigs were the friends of Mexico, and then shewed how the Mexicans endeavored to hold out until this election, in hopes their friends would get into power. He stated that he believed if they (the Whigs) had behaved patriotically there would have been no fighting after the Buena Vista battle. They were responsible, consequently, for all the blood and treasure spent between Vera Cruz and Mexico, &c. &c. The 2nd point was proved by all the newspapers now published, and the speeches now made. The 3rd was proved, by the Whigs styling themselves, as the Federalists did, the conservative party, and croaking of ruin to the country every time a small portion of power was delegated to the people; by the dictatorial letters of Gen. Taylor; by the opposition to this country in the Mexican war, as the Feds did to the war of 1812;—Democrats' confidence in the people as a creed of the party; Cass's letter of acceptance of the nomination; their support of the war in Mexico. 7th point—read Webster's remark about the candidates to the Whigs at Marshfield—and replied to the traitorism of Van Buren in this connection—that if Cass did as well as he did, the South could not complain. In reply, Mr. Howze asked for a declaration of our principles with regard to war and territorial acquisition; said we had none. Mr. Hill replied, we stood upon Jackson's advice, "Ask nothing but what is right, submit to nothing that is wrong,"—upon the declaration of Cass, quoting Declaration of Independence, "We hold all other nations enemies in war, in peace friends;" the Whigs could not say this. The 1st and 3rd point seemed to gall them worse than any others.

MR. HILL CHARGED THE WHIGS,

1st—With having caused a war, and then by factious opposition to it and its supporters, prolonged it; thereby causing much unnecessary bloodshed and suffering; thereby showing that they were actuated by party spirit, without regard to love of country or its welfare.

2nd—With a shameless desertion of all principles and measures, or with an attempt covertly to force upon the people a policy and measures which they have often condemned and do now abhor.

3rd—Of being identified in their general views and opinions, and by their opposition to the Mexican war, with the Federalists.

4th—With the design of bestowing the administration of the country upon a military man, simply and solely because of four victories over contemptible foes; or of entrusting the destiny of the country to the weak discretion of an inexperienced man, for the sake of momentary triumph and success.

5th—With an affection for all the old exploded doctrines of 1840 and 1844—a high protective tariff—thereby upholding and enriching a few capitalists at the expense and to the impoverishment of American industry—and bestowing exorbitant favors to the manufacturers at the cost, and unconstitutional and unjust oppression, of the producers, the farmers of the country—a U. S. Bank, which the people have so decidedly rejected—a distribution of the public lands, &c. &c.

6th—With having nourished and strengthened Abolitionism, which has brought our country to the present fearful crisis of our destiny.

7th—With a general disposition to retain every thing which is, whether good or evil, and a want of sympathy in all the great and progressive changes in the condition of men and things, which the 19th century has witnessed.

## DISCUSSION AT SOUTH WASHINGTON.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR—I had the pleasure of hearing on Saturday last, the discussion at South Washington. Owing to the great prevalence of sickness, the turn-out was not very large, but it was highly respectable.

About 1 o'clock, the audience having resorted to a cool and agreeable situation, Mr. Ashe made a few remarks, informing us that, as "time and tide waited for no persons," not even his friend, the Whig Elector, Mr. Reid would commence, and that Mr Davis would be very likely to arrive before he concluded. Mr. Reid's speech was very strong and pointed. He completely exonerated Gen. Cass from all the charges brought against him. His explanation of the extra pay Gen. Cass received, and the extra services he performed to entitle him to it, was indeed happy. No one, for twenty years of his life, incurred greater expenses, and performed greater labors in the service of his country, than Gen. Cass, all of it over and above his duty as Governor of the Territory of Michigan. It was in compensation of this expensive and laborious service that our government allowed to him extra pay. It was impossible, from the nature of his duties, to affix upon him a regular salary. Mr. Reid then, after complimenting Gen. Taylor with a few remarks, turned his battery against Mr. Fillmore. He shewed us how dangerous it was, in the present critical situation of our affairs, to have an old and well tried enemy in the Vice Presidency, to give the casting vote against us. The only justification attempted by his friends was, that he (Mr. Fillmore) thought Congress had no right to interfere with the subject of slavery *within the States.* They boast of justifying him wherein he has never been accused; but entirely fail, indeed, do not attempt to do it, on those points or charges which have been brought against him.—Mr. Fillmore, notwithstanding he has been frequently addressed on the subject, has never given the South any assurance that he would vote against the Wilmot Proviso or any other dangerous measure of that character. Mr Reid showed, to every unprejudiced mind, how improper and dangerous it was for us of the South to take up and support a man whose whole political life proved him to be our bitterest enemy. He satisfied us all of the singular dangers which lurked under the Whig ticket. A President, professedly unfit, who would necessarily be dependant upon the advice of his friends—and in the Vice President, his principal adviser, we recognize a red-hot Abolitionist. After Mr. Reid concluded, we marched out in solid phalanx and joined a Cass and Butler Club. The enthusiasm was soul-stirring. You may rely on it, Washington will turn out in full force on the election day.

About 3 o'clock Mr. Davis arrived, and after resting a few moments, on the invitation of Mr Ashe, the audience again collected, and listened with great attention to a short speech from him. It was short but spicy. He stripped the jacket off of Col. Polk, and lacerated him well for presuming, in defiance of the constitution, to expel the Mexicans from the State of Texas, where they had been for days ravaging and murdering the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants; and he went on to say that Mr. Polk, not satified with this flagrant breach of the constitution, actually levied a war-tax on the Mexican nation, and made it, in a degree, support our army, which was sent there to invade them; and what was still worse, Col. Price, one of Col. Polk's agents, had actually hung a poor miserable Mexican for presuming and combining to kill and slaughter our citizen soldiers. Mr. Davis, after abusing Mr. Polk pretty roundly for these and other acts—for the doing of which the American Democracy sincerely thank him—turned to the laudation of Gen. Taylor, who, he satisfied us, was a fine General. Had actually presided over seventeen Court-Martials, and was entirely unfit for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Davis' experience as a lawyer has no doubt taught him the secret of making much out of a bad case, and hence he was very careful not to say Fillmore to *we Washington boys*. His is a forlorn case, and less said of him the better for Whiggery in these diggins. It is rumored among us that you will find that their tickets, when struck off, will have Taylor's name on but not Fillmore's. I want you to call the attention of your Democratic readers to this contemplated piece of fraud. After Mr. Davis had concluded, our friend Mr. Ashe made a few remarks, but observing that the people were very tired, he concluded by urging us, if we wanted to see a coon skinned alive, just turn out on election day in the good old fashioned way, and it would be done.

SILL'S CREEK.

For the Journal.

MR. FULTON—Agreeable to request, I send you down for publication the account of the formation of the Washington Cass and Butler Club:—Lott Croom was chosen President; Dempsey Harrell, Vice President; Alexander Lamont and Thomas Tate, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Vigilance:—Bradley Pigford, Jere. Hand, John W. Murray, Boney Southerland, George W. Croom, David Rivenbark, Edward Rivenbark, Edward Garris, Matthew Johnson, Capt. E. P. Pigford, Thomas Lee, John Filyaw, James Filyaw, Wiley Moore, E. Powers, John Powers, Daniel Kerr, Jacob Wells, Sen., Wm Lamb, Robert Bannerman.

The Committee of Vigilance are particularly requested to meet at Harrell's Store, Washington, on the 21st of this month, being the third Saturday.

For the Journal.

MR. FULTON—I have been requested to send down to you a list of the Committee of Vigilance for the Rocky Point District, appointed at the Company muster on Saturday last. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz:—Evan Larkins, David McIntire, William Robitzsch, John McLendon, Lemuel H. Bowden, William Hand, Sen., Owen Murray, M. Cowan, John Brothers, and M. C. Collins.

The Committee are requested to meet at the Isham Armstrong Grove, on Saturday, the 21st instant.

*Whig Principles.*—In 1840 they were the juice of the apple; now the cry is "*a little more grape.*"

## THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS PAID FOR THE NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

It was out of our power last week, to give even an extract from the speech of Mr. Botts, delivered in New York, at Vauxhall Garden. We regret that our limits will permit us to give only a few short extracts in this number. No doubt our readers will be startled at the disclosure made by Mr. Botts, and so would we, if we did not know that the "Whigs" are capable of doing anything that's calculated to gain for them the ascendency. But we have the facts from Mr. Botts—good authority, with his party, we should think—that money was paid to secure the nomination of General Taylor by the Philadelphia Convention.—What a spectacle does this present to the American people? "Has it come to this," asks an exchange paper, "that nominations for the Presidency are bought and sold in the market like cattle in the shambles? Have we so soon adopted the Roman practice, in her days of corruption, of selling the Imperial purple to the highest bidder? Where is the honest democrat or whig who does not turn with shame, who does not hide his head in very sorrow mingled with indignation at such proceedings as this. But we will say no more. We only wish to call the attention of our readers to the bold and manly proceedings of this Clay meeting, and when he reads with what utter disgust the *honest* whigs look upon this nomination of Taylor, let him ask himself if he will not buckle on his armor and work with renewed vigor for the election of Cass and Butler, the brave old soldiers and eminent statesmen."

Here follows the report of the Clay Committee, who had been appointed to form a Clay Electoral ticket for the State of New York, but from the refusal of "their illustrious chief" to permit his name to be used as a candidate, the Clay party had to knock under, but not without first passing some stinging resolutions of censure upon the Taylorites, which we copy:

*Resolved*, That in the ardent attachment and profound regard, so unfalteringly manifested for Henry Clay by the people, overleaping the machinery of party and of managed nominations—we have the consolation of knowing that patriotism is yet dear to the people, and that an unfaltering devotion to "Principle" and "Right," in defiance of "Availability" and "Expediency" will be sustained before the people and by the people.

*Resolved*, That preserving the same front we adhere only to true whig principles, to the whig platform, and unfurling the whig banner, we can find no place there to inscribe on its broad and luminous folds the name of a candidate, whose sword is and has been his only exemplar—unknown to the people as a civilian, and endorsed only by "availability."

*Resolved*, As the deliberate and expressed conviction of the public mind that HENRY CLAY'S nomination was demanded by the GENERAL VOICE OF THE COUNTRY—and nothing on earth was surer than his election by an unprecedented majority.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to the friends of Henry Clay, who are his friends "through sunshine and through storm," to hold fast to their belief in one another—to act in this contest like men who in politics walk by sight and not by faith—as behooves those to whom coaxing, flattery or threats are alike unheeded—to stand by their principles, and bid those who revile to remember "that Henry Clay is dearer every day."

*Resolved*, That we now, in closing our honorable trust, resign it to the associations, clubs, and other organizations of true whigs, to hands and hearts capable of determining for themselves their own present and future course, unawed by threats, uninfluenced by the seductions of power, and ready now and at all times, to "hurl defiance at the mischievous measures, which, through selfishness, seek to ally the old whig party of principles to a man without principles."

Mr Botts then rose amid much cheering, and spoke in a most annimating manner for about two hours. He said:

"That my great friend is Henry Clay, (loud cheers,) my great, my ardent, my devoted personal and political friend, and that I prefer him before all the universe, I think it is unnecessary I should tell you here. Ay, sir, if you were to hold out the prospect—the least prospect for him, I would go for him, against the world, convention or no convention, nomination or no nomination. Yes, sir, I would go for that man who is embalmed in the hearts of the American people! (Loud cheers.) That man, to whom the people of this country are more indebted than to all the other political men of the country. That man who is the founder and builder up of the party to which I belong—the man who has given all its strength, all its vitality, to that party. But I am not a factious man, and I connect myself with no faction, whether the object of that faction be to promote the election of Lewis Cass, or of Martin Van Buren. In the history of this country, we find, after a nomination made by a convention met to represent one of the great parties of the Union, that not only here in the city of New York, but in every place, in every spot throughout the Union, we find ourselves divided. Why is this so? Why are we thus divided?"

* * * * I ask, then, why do we see this division in our ranks? It is because the nomination made at Philadelphia were made by politicians in Washington, (cries of "that's it,") without consulting the wishes of the whig party. That nomination was made by men, selfish, designing, artful, and traitorous, who hoped to get the power of the government into their hands by the imbecility of their candidate. (Cheers.) It was a nomination made by a few of the older heads of the whig party, backed by men who were hen-feather politicians, without giving the least regard to the popular voice and wishes of the people.—(Loud cheers.) Yes, sir, there is a story to be told—there is a book to be written in relation to this Philadelphia nomination—not by me, I do not deal in writing books—which will show in what manner that nomination was managed and contrived. The managers of that nomination knew well that if they went at once honestly into the convention, Henry Clay was the choice of nine-tenths of the whole whig party throughout the United States. Therefore, for their purpose, nine-tenths of the party were to be deceived, cheated, and trampled upon by raising the cry against Mr. Clay of "availability." I know the parties to this—I know their secret workings; I found it out by some leaky vessels among themselves. The cry of "Non-availability" was got up against Mr. Clay, whom all preferred: and it was continued to be urged and pushed on, until the public should be, by the imposition, cheated and defrauded. From the first, I saw, and was opposed to it. Well, then, now, I yield to no man in my admiration and gratitude to Gen. Taylor, as leader of our armies, as a gallant and successful soldier. (Here a dead silence and mute astonishment, as if of disappointment or disapprobation, in an instant it was perceptible in the assembly.) And I am willing to award all praise to him. But does that make him a statesman? Does that fit him to discharge the most responsible duties which can be imposed upon mortal man? (Cries of "no, no.") Well, I thought "no," too. (Here a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "Did he not say he would run, whether Clay was nominated or not?" "Put him out, put him out.") My opposition to Gen Taylor is not to him as a man; I felt no sentiment of opposition to Gen. Taylor as Gen. Taylor, and when I prefered Henry Clay—(here Mr. Botts confirmed his asseverations by a vehement oath, in which he invoked the Supreme being.) I preferred him not as a man, but I insisted upon his nomination, because I thought he showed himself to be a statesman and a whig.

* * * * When General Taylor was first approached on this question, and was first asked if he would accept the nomination, what was his reply? It was this—"I will accept this nomination, but my determination is that I will not accept it as an exponent of your principles—I will not be a party man—I will not bind myself to any party or clique—I am a whig, but not an ultra whig." God knows what an ultra whig is. Perhaps you may call me an ultra whig. (Laughter.)—Now, If I was, and he was not, he has no right to expect me to support him. He said he did not recognize the doctrines of any party as his guide and rule. Now, fellow whigs, if he has made a mistake in the question, is that his fault or ours? I say it is his. The English language is plain enough for any man to express his meaning plainly, and if he misleads us, am I to bear the responsibility? (Cries of "no, no.") I say no too. (Laughter.) * * * *

The nomination was then made, and Gen. Taylor was the nominee. By what means this was done, it is not necessary for me to say. That it was done fraudulently, I believe. (Applause.) There was a promise of money, it was generally thought, but this promise was not made by General Taylor, for I consider him too honest a man to do any thing of the kind; but at a large meeting of Mr. Clay's friends, at Philadelphia, it was stated by a gentleman, who had it from one of his colleagues of the convention, that if the nomination of General Taylor, and Abbott Lawrence, were secured, he would have a sum in his pockett of $3,000. (Applause.) The nominations, however were made, and we were called upon to accept them. We refused to endorse the nominations. (Cheers.) We waited for several weeks to see if Gen. Taylor would accept the nomination, but there was no intimation, whatever, from him, that he would accept or reject it. (A voice—"He would'nt pay the postage." Another voice—"He wanted twopence." Laughter.) At last the acceptance came; but it was not such a letter of acceptance as I should like to have seen from any one nominated as the organ of the whig party. (Cheers.) It was such a letter as might have been written to a nomination of the Native American party. (Cheers) It was such a letter as might have been written in reply to a nomination at the meeting where Mr. Newtenberg was president; or as might, could, should and ought, to have been written to any democratic nomination, of any principles, color, section, or complexion.—(Cheers and Laughter.) I am speaking this in justification of the position which I have occupied, and that which you have occupied on this occasion. Now, we were asked to be satisfied with that letter, and there were some who appeared surprised that we did not at once give in our adhesion.

☞Who, we ask, after such an expose, can vote for Gen. Taylor.

## INFORMATION FOR THE SOUTH.

The Whig address of the Massachusetts convention in Horace Mann's abolition district says—

"That the assumption that slavery is a southern principle *is untrue*. On this principle *the people of the South are divided.* Democracy considers slavery a blessing, and wishes to extend it. The whig party think it an evil, and wish to curtail and finally to abolish it. Mr. Calhoun is the great chief of southern democracy, and what his opinions are we all know. Henry Clay is the great leader of the southern whigs, and his first fame was acquired in striving for the abolition of slavery in his own State. We have exposed the fallacy that southern whigs are in favor of the extension of slavery, therefore no objection lies against Gen. Taylor on that score, unless it can be shown that he differs therein from southern whigs!!"

What will the Southern "Whigs" say to the above? Will they permit such a stain upon their character to go forth unrefuted, and thereby endorse the opinions ascribed to them by their Northern allies? Come out from amongst such a crowd, we pray you, gentlemen, and plant yourselves upon the side of your rights, and no longer coalesce with your deadly enemies, but renounce the rotten cause you are now so strenuously advocating, and vote with a party that you know has always been found standing by your interests and the constitution of your country. No longer let it be said that you "wish to abolish" one of the dearest rights guaranteed to you by that sacred instrument—the constitution. Come out from amongst them, we beseech you, and defend your rights like men.

The *Journal* proposes to publish Millard Fillmore's letter of 1838 to the Buffalo anti-slavery men, *in full* instead of half, as it now appears weekly in that paper, provided *we* will publish it. We agree to the terms offered, and will give it a place in our next issue if the *Journal* will furnish us with a copy in full in its Friday's issue. We do not happen to have a copy of the letter at hand, and it is for this reason we request the *Journal* to supply us with one through its own columns.—*Chronicle, of last Wednesday*

We agree to furnish you a copy, and don't think by any means strange that *you* should be careless of preserving such documents as this Fillmore letter.

A word as to the reason we do not keep the whole letter standing: We published it in *full* on the 8th of September last. The latter portion of it being merely explanatory of why he would not give the anti-slavery men any positive pledges, we did not think had any bearing on the question at issue, and therefore did not have it set up for our standing edition of Fillmore's platform. Below we give the whole letter, and presume we shall see it in the next *Chronicle*, with that paper's comments, for which we will wait with considerable curiosity:

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant, as chairman of a committee appointed by "*The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie*," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercisng all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave-trade between the States?

4th Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

I would however take this occasion to say, that in thus frankly giving my opinion, I would not desire to have it understood in the nature of a pledge. At the same time that I seek no disguises but freely give my sentiments on any subject of interest to those for whose suffrages I am a candidate, I am opposed to giving any pledge that shall deprive me hereafter of all discretionary power.—My own character must be the guaranty for the general correctness of my legislative deportment. On every important subject I am bound to deliberate before I act, and especially as a legislator—to possess myself of all the information, and listen to every argument that can be adduced by my associates, before I give a final vote. If I stand pledged to a particular course of action, I cease to be a responsible agent, but I become a mere machine. Should subsequent events show beyond all doubt that the course I had become pledged to pursue was ruinous to my constituents and disgraceful to myself, I have no alternative, no opportunity for repentence, and there is no power to absolve me from my obligation. Hence the impropriety, not to say absurdity, in my view, of giving a pledge.

I am aware that you have not asked any pledge, and I believe I know your sound judgment and good sense too well to think you desire any such thing. It was, however, to prevent any misrepresentation on the part of others, that I have felt it my duty to say thus much on this subject.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
W. MILLS, esq., chairman.

## MORE REMINISENCE OF THE PAST.

The time is drawing near for the people to decide who shall be the next President of these United States. We wish once more, before the people's verdict is rendered, to draw the reader's attention to the course of the "whig," *alias* federal, party during the war with Mexico. We this week confine ourselves to a few extracts from the speech of Col. Morgan, delivered in Columbus, Ohio, in December last, while he was on a visit from the theatre of war to his family. This speech of Colonel Morgan furnishes another evidence of the infuriated opposition in this country, and of the mischief the federal leaders did in giving "aid and comfort to the enemy" in Mexico. Col. Morgan says:

"Some twenty months have elapsed since the country was electrified by the rumors which came from the Rio Grande, that our brave little army, encamped upon its banks, were in danger from the barbarian force, many times their number, which sought to overwhelm them. At this news, every true American heart, from our extreme southern border to the frozen lakes of the north, beat high, and many rallied to the rescue. 'Twas then that Ohio was called upon, and her three regiments were rapidly formed, and rushed to the rescue of Taylor and his gallant forces. As a common soldier, he (Col. Morgan) enlisted; and to-night his heart beat high with gratitude to find that his brave companions, as gallant spirits as ever breathed, were not forgotten.

"*While engaged* at the south, rumors came from our homes—those dearly cherished homes towards which our hearts yearned—that while their brave countrymen were taking their lives in their hands to defend their country's honor, Americans were acting a traitor's part; that treason stalked unpunished, unfrowned upon, in the land. To paint the gloom which such news threw around the faces at the camp-fires, would require words that he (Col. Morgan) could not find utterance for. To find upon his return that all were not enlisted against us—to find that true hearts, such as those around him, were ready to defend and protect the soldier engaged in distant and dangerous service, and that they still remember them in their hearts, was to him the highest gratification.

"Col. M. said that it might be expected that he would give the situation of affairs in Mexico. This he felt that he could not do, and do the subject justice; and he would not attempt it, further than to say that we had sent a minister to Mexico to settle all difficulties. We told them that we wished not war. When war came, as victory followed victory, so offers of peace followed offers, and they were rejected. Since his arrival in Ohio, he had been frequently asked about the prospects of peace. His answer had ever been, There is no prospects of peace being made with the government. The peace party in Mexico had become completely *Amerianized;* and they wished to give security and peace to their destracted country, and relief from the military despots that in turn ruled her, by the country becoming American territory, governed by American laws. By this they argue, as do all who are acquainted with Mexico, her condition, and the aspiring men that have, by fomenting intestine commotion, subverted her liberties, that the only chance of peace exists.

* * * * * *

"Ten years ago, the American citizens who had emigrated to Texas on a nation's faith, and were deceived, revolted. Few in numbers though they were, yet 'thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just,' and, assisted by the great God of battles, they gloriously triumphed. They fulfilled their destiny, and became free, and of their own election were added to the Union; and the *lone star* of that republic—*lone* no longer—now shines among the galaxy of States that make the twenty-nine of our glorious Union.

* * * * * *

"*Suppose, for one moment*, that the troops now in Mexico were withdrawn. The American population have a foothold already there; and it is a fact which future history will demonstrate, that a Yankee never recedes. If traitors and demagogues should suceeed and cut off supplies, and thus force a withdrawal of the brave men now engaged in Mexico, the American citizens there, feeling keenly for the nation's honor, would take the quarrel up, and, assisted by their patriotic brethren at home, who would rally to their rescue, would plant that starry flag there, and with brave hearts and stout hands would support it even unto death. As christians, we are bound to protect the Mexicans from the mad intentions of their rulers; and it can only be done by keeping and protecting the territory we have conquered. Can it be, that any man, possessing a spark of patriotism—who feels as an American should feel—will seriously propose to withdraw our armies, and leave the graves of the gallant men who fell, battling for their country, with one long last shout for victory, believing that the flag they loved, and in the battle's shock protected, and for which their blood was freely shed, would wave over their graves? Can it be, that the gallant men who went forth with high hopes to battle for their country's rights and their country's honor in a war, just on our part, as was ever war waged, are to be compelled to return *defeated* by their own countrymen at home, (for they could not be by the enemy,) *disgraced* by their withdrawal from the scenes of their triumphs, and the graves of their companions, before the objects of the war are completed?

* * * * * *

"I said, (continued Col. Morgan,) that men who are safely at home while their countrymen are fighting the battles of their country—enduring privations of every kind, and braving death almost every hour—who will advocate the withholding of supplies or the withdrawing our armies, disguise their sentiments however they may, under whatever artful plea they choose, are *traitors at heart!* He could give a portion of respect for the memory of those who acted a traitor's part and received a traitor's doom, for arch traitors as they were, they battled for the cause they espoused—they placed their lives on the issue, and battled for it. When taken, they suffered the traitor's doom, and on the gallows, *unpitied by* a single companion, they expiated *their* treachery to their country. *With the* traitors at home, it is different. *They lack* the courage to face death—the *honesty to* carry out their principles so that *the law* can reach them.

"The Mexicans know all that is going on in the States of this Union. They know as well what is going on in this country as it is known in Cincinnati, or Columbus, or any of the other cities. The principles which divide the two great parties here, are discussed in Mexico, and they claim friends among members of Congress and in governors of several of the States; and on my honor, as a man, continued Col. Morgan, if there is one thing which, more than any other, prolongs this war, it is the conduct of such men as I have described—the fireside friends of Mexico in the United States, who seek to withdraw our armies and give up the territory we have conquered by the blood of brave men and true. I say to you, (continued Col. M.) that the man who would not support his country when she is engaged in a just war, is a *traitor*, and only lacks the courage to give that "aid and comfort to the enemy," the punishment of which is death by the hangman. This language is strong, but it is true.

"While thus men are found aiding the enemy, women are ever true to their country. It was so in the Revolution, and it is equally true now. They are ever the friends of the country, in weal as in woe; and among the truest patriots, he would rank the fair forms which grace this meeting with their presence to-night."

## STATE ELECTIONS.

Elections were held this month in Georgia and Florida on the 2d; Pennsylvania and Ohio on the 10th; Maryland on the 4th, and South Carolina on the 9th. We give below all the returns received up to the latest hour.

There are no more States to vote before the Presidential election.

GEORGIA.—In this State the elections were for members of Congress. We have not yet received the official vote. The following telegraphic dispatch from the office of the Augusta Constitutionalist, is the latest and most reliable information received:—

AUGUSTA, Ga., October 9, 1848

*Result of the Election.*—Four democrats and four whigs elected to Congress.

The popular vote will show an increase for the democrats; it will be not short of 1,500 majority. In November it will be at least 3,000 for CASS and BUTLER.

From Florida but *partial returns* are received—not sufficient to indicate the vote of that State.

The following are the names of the Representatives elected to the next Congress from Georgia. Democrats—Cobb, Harralson, Hackett, and Wellborn. Feds—King, Stephens, Toombs, and Owen.

MARYLAND.—In this State the elections were of a local nature merely, and cannot be considered as a test of party strength. The Democratic candidate for Sheriff, in the county and city of Baltimore, was elected by a handsome majority. There was another election to come off in Baltimore on the 11th, for Mayor and both branches of the City Council. The Sun of the 10th, says that "both parties have their favorite candidates in the field for the contest," and that "there is every reason to expect that there will be a general attendance at the polls." This election will have a tendency to enable us to form some idea how Baltimore will vote in the Presidential contest on the 7th November.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA.—We have received no returns whatever from either of these two States. They both voted on the 10th instant, for Governor and members of Gongress, and State Legislature.

FLORIDA.—We have not as yet received any certain accounts from this State. The federal organs are loud in assuring their readers *that they* (the feds) have carried the State by a large majority, and therefore claim it for Taylor and Fillmore. The Washington Union of the 10th, after giving all the returns received up to the time that paper went to press, winds up a short article on the subject in the following words:

"The information received authorizes the assurance that the legislature (whig last year) is now *democratic* by from 5 to 11 majority, and that Gen. Bayley, the democratic candidate for governor, is elected by at least 400 majority. It may be that Mr. Cabell, owing to local circumstances, has beaten Gov. Duval, but this is not yet conceded; and the candid whigs in Florida admit that, with less than 1,000 majority over both the democratic candidates for Congress and Governor, Cass and Butler will carry the State. At the election in 1846 Mr. Cabell beat Kain 96 only in the whole State, and Mr. Brockenbrough's vote over *him* in 1845 was less than 100; while Gov. Mosely, (democrat,) three months previous, beat Gen. Call (whig) for governor upwards of 800 votes; and Mr. Levy (democrat,) beat Major Putnam a like number. Florida may be relied upon as giving from 1,000 to 1,500 majority for Cass and Butler."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election in the Palmetto State commenced on the 9th and ended on the 10th. The first day the polls were well attended. The *Charleston Mercury*, in speaking of the matter, says:

"The Democrats of Charleston, according to custom, turned out yesterday in gallant style, and we have good reason to know that their relative strength as compared with the affiliated forces of Whiggery and Taylorism, will be still greater to-day. We congratulate the country that there is every prospect that Charleston will be found with South Carolina, and that we shall yet be saved from that disgraceful isolation which seemed for a time to be impending."

*Tricks of the Election.*—The article in the *Courier* of yesterday over the signature of *Buena Vista*, purporting to give a statement of the probable vote of the State in the Presidential election, is so palpably and glaringly erroneous, that but for the fact that it appeared on the day of election, it would be difficult to account for the hardihood that produced it. Most of the Parishes and Districts set down as doubtful, have not a single Taylor candidate in the field; and in those which are represented as likely to go for Taylor, the same may be said of several, and in most of the others the Cass candidates, it is well known, will be returned. We have neither time nor inclination to expose the article further, than to state that it could scarcely be unknown to the writer that the Hon. John S. Ashe, the only voter yet ascertained from Charleston, has in the public prints, only a few days since, declared that his vote would not be cast for Gen. Taylor. We will end with a prediction, and beg that it may be remembered: *If Charleston does her duty there will not be twenty Taylor votes in the next Legislature, and we even doubt whether that is not beyond the mark.*

*Mercury, 10th inst.*

*For the Journal.*

MR. EDITOR—The Georgia and South Carolina elections have so strongly put the seal of condemnation upon the unholy alliance of Taylor and Fillmore—have manifested so strongly the determination of the South to put no one in the chair of the Vice Presidency who might not be fully and implicitly relied on in case of need—that our Federal opponents begin to see the decree of their fate—yea, it is already written in bold letters upon the wall; and we may reasonably expect that no trick or device will be left untried to deceive and gull the people on the election day. One of these tricks will be to drop the name of *Fillmore* off their ticket, and have it only pledged to Taylor. This same party practised a similar fraud in the year 1836. Let the Democrats take warning and be on their guard. If the Federal party are strong in North Carolina, they are not strong enough to make our patriotic republican voters sustain a man for the second office in the nation, who has never shown himself otherwise than our bitterest enemy. All his letters, speeches, and votes, condemn him as our worst foe. In looking over the Congressional proceedings for and during the time he was in Congress, our uneasiness is unrelieved by a single act or vote indicating a good feeling for the South. His vote on the Atherton and the Wise resolutions, and the very many obnoxious petitions which he introduced, all condemn him as an inveterate Abolitionist. But, independent of these votes, there is another recorded against him, which can receive no palliation or justification at the hands of his Southern supporters. It is this:—On the 21st of January, in the year 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition to change our naturalization laws, so as to allow foreign *negroes*, of whatever nation they might come from, to be citizens of our country, and hold property, and possess and exercise all the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States. Our Southern Representatives opposed the alteration as destructive of the policy of the Southern States, and as leading to incalculable mischief. Mr. Fillmore, true to his Abolition instinct, voted against the South, and with Mr. Adams. This step is, of itself, so pregnant with proof—irresistible, convincing proof—that Mr. Fillmore is linked with that Northern fanatical faction which has all along sought our destruction, that it is a matter of the profoundest surprise how Southern politicians can command boldness enough to ask us to support him.—But Democracy is to be overthrown, and the ways and means of doing it are perfectly unexceptionable.

LIMESTONE.

## MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

We mean to keep the following abolition Platform of the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, standing until after the election. The Whig papers will not publish it. They dare not let their readers see Millard Fillmore as he is. We shall endeavor to open their eyes.

### The Platform of the Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency.

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as chairman of a committee appointed by "*The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie*," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following interrogatories:—

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of the immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged and have no time to enter into argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject. MILLARD FILLMORE.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. CRUMP.—The Washington Union of the 8th inst. announces the death of Geo. W. Crump, Esq., late Chief Clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions, after a protracted disease of several months standing.

Mr. William F. Wylie, a whig citizen of Brown county, Ohio, writes to Cincinnati that "there are more than *three hundred whigs* in Brown county just like me—not liberty men, but *whigs*, good and true, of 'all one school,' who *refuse* to *support Gen. Taylor*."

*Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.*—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they purge from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of St. Anthony's Fire and every other malady. From four to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, at night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified that all kinds of inflammation and pain will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail. 169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

## MARRIED,

At Smithville, Brunswick county, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, of Wilmington, Mr. Philip Prioleau, formerly of Charleston, to Miss Caroline A. E. Brown, daughter of John Brown, Esq.

In Onslow county, on the 1st inst., by David W. Sanders, Esq., the Rev. Isaac T. Barber, of White Oake, to Miss Catharine Jane Bell, all of Onslow county.

## DIED.

In this town, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Julia Elizabeth Lanier, wife of Iry Lanier, aged 27 years 1 month and 28 days.

At Vera Cruz, Mexico, some time in July last, Mr. John Henry, formerly of New Hanover co., N. C., but more recently of Mississippi and New Orleans.

## MARINE LIST.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Oct 5—Schr Olive, Philips, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr A J DeRosset, Dayton, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Italian, Pickett, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.

Schr Cornet, Strout, Boston, to Harriss & Drake.

Schr Royal Purple, Price, Lockwood's Folly, to G W Davis.

Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow county, to G W Davis.

6—Brig Albatross, Cockran, Boston, to Ballard & Huntington.

Schr Mary George, Gilchrist, Thomaston, Me., to master.

Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow county, N C, to Martin & Cronly.

Schr Albion, Dexter, Onslow county, to G W Davis.

Schr Matilda, Crispin, Boston, to P K Dickinson & Co.

7—Brig W L Jones, Collett, New York, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr Charles Mills, Sandford, New York, to R W Brown.

Schr Monsoon, Silliman, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

Schr P B Savery, Whilden, Philadelphia, to Harriss & Russell.

8—Schr B Hunting, Ames, New York, to Harriss & Drake.

Schr. Samuel Butler, Ridgway, Baltimore, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr C D Ellis, Smith, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh.

Brig Albemarle, Comery, Fall River, Mass, to master.

9—Schr David Hale, Bogert, New York, to W O Jeffreys.

Schr John Story, Rodick, St. Martins, to G w Davis.

10—Schr Justice, Raymond, Dighton, Mass, to Barry, Bryant & Co.

11—Steamer Evergreen, Evans, Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Brig Mary & Jane, Renton, New York, to E J Lutterloh

Schr Brilliant, Smith, Onslow, to G w Davis.

Schr Mary Powell, Myers, New York, to G w Davis.

Schr Express, Millis, Onslow, to do.

CLEARED.

Oct. 4—Schr Julia Francis, Hamilton, Lockwood's Folly, by B Flanner.

7—Brig Seaman, Sharp, New York, by Harriss & Russell.

Schr Constitution, Milton, Boston, by Harriss & Russell.

7—Schr Pearl, Moore, Onslow county, N C, by G W Davis.

Schr D P Woodbury, Potter, Shallotte, by DeRosset, Brown & Co

9—Schr Albion, Dexter, Onslow county, N C, by G W Davis.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow conoty, N C, by Martin & Cronly.

10—Schr E S Powell, Powell, N Y, by G W Davis.

Steamer W B Meares, Rothwell, Fayetteville, by J C Latta.

Schr Richmond, Seary, Boston, by Potter & Kidder.

12—Schr Caroline, Hubbard, Baltimore, by DeRosset, Brown & Co.

Schr A J DeRosset, Dayton, New York, by R W Brown.

## WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

| Article | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *BACON—Per pound.* | | | |
| *Hams,* | $ 9 | a | $ 10 |
| *Middlings,* | | a | 8 |
| *Shoulders.* | | a | 7½ |
| *Hog round,* | | a | 8½ |
| *Western,* | 4½ | a | 6½ |
| *BEANS—Per bushel*—White, | 90 | a | 1 00 |
| *BEESWAX—Per pound.* | 18 | a | 20 |
| *BUTTER—Per pound,* | 20 | a | 23 |
| *BEEF—Per barrel.* | | | |
| *Northern—Mess.* | 12 50 | a | 14 00 |
| *Do Prime,* nom | 7 00 | a | 9 00 |
| *Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,* | 4 50 | a | 5 50 |
| *CORN—Per bushel,* | 45 | a | 55 |
| *Meal,* | 65 | a | 70 |
| *COFFEE—Per pound,* | | | |
| *Rio,* | 7½ | a | 8 |
| *St. Domingo,* | 6½ | a | 6¾ |
| *Laguyra,* | 7½ | a | 8 |
| *Cuba,* | 7 | a | 7½ |
| *Java.* | | a | 12½ |
| *COTTON—Per pound,* none. | | a | |
| *CANDLES—Tallow—per pound* | 16 | a | 17 |
| *Sperm,* | 33 | a | 37½ |
| *Adamantine,* | 31 | a | 33 |
| *FEATHERS—Per pound,* | 33 | a | 35 |
| *FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,* | 7 00 | a | 7 50 |
| *Fayetteville,* | 5 25 | a | 5 75 |
| *HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,* | 55 | a | 60 |
| *IRON—Per pound,* | 4½ | a | 5½ |
| *LARD—Per pound,* N. C. | 11 | a | 11½ |
| *Western,* | 10 | a | 11 |
| *LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel* | 80 | a | 90 |
| *LUMBER—River—Per M.* | | | |
| *Flooring Boards,* | 8 00 | a | 9 50 |
| *Wide,* do. | 4 50 | a | 5 00 |
| *Scantling,* | 3 50 | a | 4 00 |
| *Timber, Mill,* | 3 25 | a | 5 25 |
| *Shipping Timber,* nom | 6 00 | a | 8 00 |
| *MOLASSES—West Indies,* | 23 | a | 25 |
| *New Orleans,* | — | a | |
| *MACKEREL—Per barrel.* | | | |
| *No. 1,* | 10 — | a | 12 — |
| *No. 2,* | 7 50 | a | 8 50 |
| *No. 3,* | 5 — | a | 5 50 |
| *NAILS—Per pound,* | 4 | a | 5½ |
| *NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.* | | | |
| *Yellow Dip Turpentine,* | 2 60 | a | 2 65 |
| *Virgin Dip* new | | a | |
| *Hard—* | | a | 1 50 |
| *Tar,* | 1 50 | a | 1 55 |
| *Pitch,* | — | a | 1 00 |
| *Rosin—No. 1,* | — | a | |
| *No. 2,* | | | 80 |
| *No. 3,* | 65 | a | 70 |
| *Spirits Turpentine,* | 31 | a | 32 |
| *OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,* | 75 | a | 1 37 |
| *PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,* | none | a | |
| *Black Eye,* | 55 | a | 60 |
| *Cow,* | 48 | a | 55 |
| *PORK—Per barrel.* | | | |
| *Northern Mess,* | 13 50 | a | 15 00 |
| *Prime,* | 10 00 | a | 12 00 |
| *Fresh,* | | a | |
| *RICE—Per 100 pounds,* | | a | 3 75 |
| *Rough—Per bushel,* | nom | a | |
| *SALT—Per bushel.* | | | |
| *Turks Island,* | | a | 26 |
| *Liverpool—sack,* | 1 30 | a | 1 40 |
| *SOAP—Per pound,* | 4 | a | 8 |
| *SHINGLES—Per M.* | | | |
| *Country,* | 2 00 | a | 2 25 |
| *Contract,* | 4 — | a | 5 — |
| *SPIRITS—Per gallon.* | | | |
| *Northern Rum,* | 30 | a | 31 |
| *Gin,* | 30 | a | 31 |
| *Whiskey,* | 27 | a | 30 |
| *Do. Old Nick,* | | a | 75 |
| *Apple Brandy,* | 35 | a | 45 |
| *STEEL—Per pound,* | 12 | a | 25 |
| *STAVES—Per M.* | | | |
| *White Oak barrels—rough,* | 8 — | a | 10 00 |
| *Dressed,* | — — | a | — — |
| *Red Oak Hogshead—rough* | 7 — | a | 11 — |
| *Dressed,* | 9 00 | a | 14 00 |
| *SUGAR—Per pound.* | | | |
| *New Orleans,* | 4 | a | 7 |
| *Porto Rico,* | 5½ | a | 7½ |
| *St. Croix,* | 7½ | a | 8½ |
| *Loaf,* | 10 | a | 11½ |
| *TALLOW—Per pound,* | 7 | a | 8 |
| *TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,* | 2 50 | a | 3 |
| *VARNISH—Per gallon,* | 20 | a | 22 |
| *WINES—Per gallon.* | | | |
| *Madeira,* | 70 | a | 5 00 |
| *Port,* | 1 25 | a | 4 00 |
| *Malaga,* | 40 | a | 75 |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

### FREIGHTS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK— | | | |
| Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl., | 20 | a | 00 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl., | 30 | a | 35 |
| Rice, per tierce, | 70 | a | 75 |
| Cotton, per bale, | $1 00 | a | |
| Cotton goods and yarns. per bale. | 50 | a | — |
| Tobacco, per Hhd., | $3 — | a | 4 — |
| Flax Seed, per cask, | 90 | a | — |
| Ground Peas, per bushel, | 6 | a | — |
| Lumber, per M., | $3 50 | a | 4 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA— | | | |
| Turpentine, per bbl., | 20 | a | 00 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl., | 30 | a | 35 |
| Tar, per bbl. | — | a | 20 |
| Ground Peas, per bushel, | | a | 6 |
| Lumber, per M., | 3 00 | a | 4 — |
| Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft., | | a | 6 |
| TO BOSTON— | | | |
| Turpentine, per bbl., | 45 | a | |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl., | 55 | a | 60 |
| Lumber, per M., | 5 00 | a | 6 00 |

### Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank checks on Philadelphia, | premium | 1½ per cent |
| " " " New York, | " | 1½ " " |
| " " " Boston, | " | 1½ " " |

## WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 12.

*Bacon*—The market is well supplied with N. C. Bacon. Western Bacon, scarce. Prices firm.

*Butter*—A fair supply of Butter offering, at 20 a 23 cents per lb.

*Corn*—There has been no late arrivals.—Quotations nominal.

*Flour*—There is a fair supply of both Northern and Fayetteville brands. Sales Fayetteville Flour at $5 25 to $5 75. Canal held, and sold in lots to suit, at $7 a $7 50.

*Hay*—Sale of 100 bales at 57½ cents.

*Lard*—North Carolina continues scarce.

*Lumber and Timber.*—There is no River Lumber offering, and we cannot hear of any demand for the article, Quotations nominal—*Timber*—mill—Sales ranging from $3 50 to $5 25—no shipping Timber on the market.

*Naval Stores*—Turpentine has commanded steady prices since this day week. Sales have ranged at $2 60 a $2 65 for soft, and $1 50 for hard—one small lot of hard, inferior, was sold at $1 45. The market closes to-day at quotations. *Spirits Turpentine*—The transactions have been light. Last sales at 32 cents—no transactions to-day. The article is nominally held at 31c. *Tar*—Last sales $1 50 a $1 55.

*Pork*—Continues scarce, and price advanced still higher.

*Salt*—Received about 4,000 bushels Salt from St. Martins—sold at 26 cts. Liverpool Sack, scarce.

*Shingles*—Sales of 25,000 contract Shingles, prime article, at $3 50.

*Freights*—Coastwise, a shade lower. See table.

NEWBERN, Oct. 10.—Turpentine—Dip, $2 55 to $2 60. Tar, $1 50 to $1 60.

Corn, $2 per barrel

Bacon—Hams sold yesterday morning at 10 cts, Middlings 8c, Shoulders 7c.

*Newbernian.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—*Naval Stores*—Holders of Turpentine have met the views of buyers, and sales of 1000 barrels Newbern and Washington have been effected at $3 per 320 lbs., which is a reduction from previous sales of this description. Spirits Turpentine is nominal, the transactions being insufficient to fix quotations. We notice sales of 600 barrels Wilmington Rosin at $1, delivered; and 300 White, from $2 62½ to $3, according to quality. Tar is quiet.

## WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

Respectfully announces to his old customers and the public at large, that he has just received his large stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., from the North, selected by himself from the largest importers and manufacturers in the Northern Cities, and he invites his friends to give him a call.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

October 13, 1848

## MESS PORK—PRIME PORK.

Just received per schr Mary Powell. For sale by
O13] Wm. A. GWYER.

## BACON SIDES.

4 hhds now in store. For sale by
O13] Wm. A. GWYER.

## SPERM CANDLES.

For sale by WM A GWYER.

## SODA BISCUIT AND CRACKERS,

Of all kinds, just received, and for sale at reasonable prices, by Wm A GWYER.

## Dress Making and Millinery.

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY embraces this method of informing her Town and Country friends, that she has returned from the North, with a well selected stock of Millinery, consisting of Ladies and Children's Bonnets, Feathers, Flowers, Head dresses, Collars, Cuffs, Edgings, (cotton thread.) Ribbons, with a variety of other articles, all of the latest style, and will be sold as low as can be bought in the place. She has brought on an accomplished Milliner and Dress maker.

She returns her sincere thanks for past patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Oct. 13.—[5-3t] S. H. K.

## JOHN T. RUSS,

INSPECTOR OF

## TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 13, 1848--[5-y

## NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of a private act emancipating Washington, known generally as Mary Henry's Washington, about 40 years of age.

October 16, 1848--[5 5t*

## FRESH ARRIVALS OF GOODS.

Just received, per schr. David Hale, from New York:—Bleached shirtings, India drills, lacinia do, Canton flannels, crash, cambric, Irish linen, bleached jeans, apron checks, bed tick, blankets, plaid linsey, ginghams, Turkey red yarn, vestings, hollands, shawls, alpacca, hose (assorted.) suspenders, black silk cravats, silk handkerchiefs, colored table cloths, flannels (red & white,) mixed sattinets, cadet mixture, Kentucky jeans, prints (various patterns.) Carolina stripes, shirt buttons, pocket combs, plaid jeans, blue cotton yarn, unbleached shirting, umbrellas, Allendale sheeting 2¼ yards wide, kerseys, cotton handkerchiefs, cashmeres, de laines, lama cloths, chene plaids, &c. &c. For sale by
Oct 13] E. J BERNARD.
Commercial copy.

## LARD AND BUTTER.

Just received per schr. Charles Mills, and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.
Oct 13] Commercial copy.

## Wilmington Music School.

MRS. WHITAKER has removed her Music School to the house occupied last year by Mr. HEWLETT, and opposite the Episcopal Church, where she hopes the Ladies of Wilmington will call and judge for themselves of her qualifications as a Teacher to give instructions on the Piano and Guitar. She feels thankful for the very liberal encouragement she has received through the summer season, and feels not the least hesitation in saying that all who patronize her School will be well satisfied, both as to her correct manner of teaching, and their fast improvement. She also keeps constantly on hand and for sale a well selected assortment of Music for the Piano and Guitar.

Oct. 13, 1848.—[5-4t

## New Family Grocery!

*South side of Market St., 3d door west of Second.*

The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the name of

## MORSE & YOPP,

For the transaction of a general *Wholesale and Retail*

## Grocery Business,

and would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their assortment of GROCERIES, which have been judiciously selected in New York, by one of the firm, expressly for this market. Their STOCK embraces *every thing* usually found in a Family Grocery store, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in Wilmington. They indulge the hope that by keeping GOOD ARTICLES—*such as they can recommend*—to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

C. C. MORSE,
Oct. 13 1848.—[5t] W. JOHN YOPP.

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

There is remaining in my hands a small amount sufficient to justify the payment of three per cent. (in addition to the twenty per cent. already paid) on third class of debts provided for in Deed of Assignment, made by Mr. C. B. Morris to me. I will be in Wilmington on Monday and Tuesday of each week for the next four or five weeks. Those interested will please present their claims as early as possible, as I am anxious to close the business. NICH. N. NIXON,
*Assignee of C. B. Morris.*

Oct. 13, 1848.--[5-3t

## APPLES—POTATOES—ONIONS.

Now in store, and for sale by
O13] Wm A GWYER.

## BRANDY—GIN—RUM.

For sale at lowest market prices, by
O13] Wm A GWYER.

## FRENCH BRANDY—OLD WINES,

Constantly on hand, at Wm A GWYER'S,
O13] North Water street.

## REMOVAL.

I have removed from the store occupied by me last year, and can now be found two doors North, at the store recently occupied by J. C. Latta, Lord's buildings. Wm A GWYER.

## SALT—SALT.

2,000 bushels St. Martin's Salt. For sale by
O13] Wm A GWYER.

## COAL.

50 tons broken and screened Red Ash Coal, for grates. For sale by
O13] WILLIAM L. SMITH.

## CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,

*The world's wonder—pronounced so by all who have ever used it.*—White swellings, pain in the back, weak limbs, tender or sore feet, and all scrofulous sores are speedily and permanently cured by Connell's Magical Pain Extractor; affections of the lungs, ague in the face, breast, tic doloureaux, chronic sore eyes, blistered surfaces, &c. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore nipples and eyes, sprains, rheumatism, white swelling and ulcers, bruises, burns, chilblains, erysipelas, biles, &c—will quickly be relieved by the application of this salve. This remarkable sanative possesses many virtues never found in any other article. It has the most perfect power over all pains by fire, positively allaying all suffering almost immediately upon its application. If any disbelieve the statements, we would earnestly invite them to call and examine the numerous unsolicited certificates of remarkable cures wrought by this salve. It has for months past been sold upon the following liberal terms, to wit: if the user was not perfectly satisfied, and even delighted with its effects, and furthermore, if it did not fully answer our recommendations, their money was returned immediately at their request. On these terms this absolute heal-all is now sold; and we simply ask if the public can demand anything more reasonable? Kind parent, keep it constantly on hand; in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it; but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed.

CAUTION.—No Pain Extractor can be genuine unless you find the signature of Comstock & Co on the wrapper of each box. Beware of the counterfeit.

### The Great Pain Killer.

No medicine has been discovered that is so happily adapted to use *internally* as drops to be taken, and yet perform such wonders when applied *externally* as a wash, or bath, by friction.

A York Shilling (12 cents) is all you have to risk to try it; and as that sum can be no object to the proprietor, it is hoped that such a price can be no obstacle to any family, and will never prevent its trial.

The price, *from twelve to fifty cents* per bottle, according to size, will enable *all* to use it. If you doubt, begin with a 12 cent bottle, and that will remove your doubts, and make you buy and use and recommend it to your friends more than a hundred certificates would.—Who will fail to try it then, and save life and suffering for a York Shilling?

This "Pain Killer" may be used with a success that will astonish the beholder, in such cases as the following:—Cholera morbus, distressing dysentery, pain in the side and stomach, corns, cuts and bruises, cholera infantum, *Bronchitis*, healing sores on man or beast, children teething, raising blood, hoarseness, quinsy *in a few hours*, chilblains and frosted feet, spasms, prevent a blister from burns, broken breasts, measles, cramps, hurts, scratches or torn flesh, bites or stings.

Certificates to fill a volume might be published, showing the wonderful effects of "Mrs. Brown's Pain Killer," but they are too common and used for articles of no merit; and the One Shilling bottle will do more than a thousand *unknown* names to convince the user.

Principal Office, 21 Cortlandt street, New York.

### To Owners of and Dealers in Horses.

CARLTON'S FOUNDER OINTMENT, for the cure of founder, split hoof, hoof-bound horses, and contracted and feverish feet, wounds, bruises in the flesh, galled backs, cracked heels, scratches, cuts, kicks, &c, on horses.

### Carlton's Ring-Bone Cure,

For the cure of ring-bone, blood spavin, bone spavin, windgalls and splint—a certain remedy.

This Ring-Bone Cure and the Founder Ointment are prepared from the recipe of a very celebrated English Farrier, and will cure in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred any of the above complaints. They have been used by farmers, livery-men, stage proprietors, and others, with the most marked and decided success.

Sold in Wilmington by DR. EVANS; in Charleston by HAVILAND & ALLEN.

Oct. 13, 1848--[5 cow

## LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 30th September, 1848.

Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

[4-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

Ashe mrs Thos
Ashe Egbert 2
Anderson G A
Anderson J A
Andrews R
Aron D
Arnet J
Allen J
Beattie jr J 2
Beach J
Blanks E J
Baldwin S A 2
Blackman W H
Blaylock J
Bear M
Bloodworth T W
Baldwin Chas
Bowles T C
Burroughs M A
Burke Eliza
Bryan Mary M
Chamblen Mary J
Collins M C
Chambers Mary J
Coek Julia
Carfoot John
Conner D
Costin J
Chavers F L
Collins G C
Conner A
Cowan mrs John
Cowan mrs H M 2
Day C
DeRosset Ann
Dadley T
Danniels J A
Evans w
Evans J A
Erambert L B
Frambert V
Flin John
Flowers Anny
Frost Hyatt
Foss T H
Fischer Anna
Fox S M 4
Griffan John
Greer Sarah
Garrison Emma C
Garrey A J 2
Geithers T S
Gormon T O
Greaves Harriet D
Gale John
Galloway L A
Hall Lucy G
Hand mrs A J
Hewet J T
Haughton T G
Hazel Anny
Hardison Amy
Hudler F
Henry W R
Hankins w
Herhu John
Hallowell J P
Hodge w
Hudson J K
Hill W H
Howard B
Ivey S P
Ivins M
Jones C P
Jourden D W
Knight Jas
Laspyre mrs F D 2
Lanier Mary A
Lanier J H
Lewis Susan
Lenon G w
Lenord J
Littleton Olive
Lippitt C H
McIntyre w O 2
McCoy Jas W
McFarland S L
Marshall Betsey
Metts J E 3
Magoun J W
Marines Rebecca
Morse C C
Mehrckins J H
Nixon James
Ozenham J A
O'Neill Charley
Patterson W
Payne Thos
Paine Col
Pajey W
Phillips S P
Pearce John
Pearson R M
Pannerle w
Powell Benj
Rees P M G
Rogers J W
Ross A
Roberts A J
Rocher A
Russell Jane
Rowe W L
Simson L
Senter F
Stanly J
Southall G A
Skipper A
Skipper D 2
Smith A
Smith H
Tugel J
Thally mrs Mary
Turner w B
Taylor H
Tholly Eliza Ann
Twyman Mary E
Vollers C
Voliers H 2
Vernon J M
Vaught A S
Wilkins B
West P
Winters C
Wells W
Weldon S P
Wilson G W
Williams D H
Williams H
Williams J L
Williams E A

## BUTTER DEPOT.

I am constantly receiving, on consignment, from New York, fresh Goshen and Orange County Butter, which will be sold to dealers as low as can be purchased in New York. Retailers and house-keepers are requested to call and examine some choice lots.

Oct 13] Wm. A. GWYER.

## NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of a private act, emancipating SAMUEL, known generally as SAM NIXON, aged about 55 years.

October 6, 1848—[4-5t

## ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 16th of October.

English Male department under the direction of Mr. MEGINNEY.

Principal of the Female department, Mrs. PARKER, Teacher in the Baltimore Female high school.

French will be taught by a competent professor of the Language.

Particulars in a future advertisement.

October 6, 1848—[4-tf

## TO RENT.

A small House on Market st., nearly opposite thd Episcopal Church.

## FOR SALE.

A convenient two story House, nearly new, with Pump and out-buildings, east of the Methodist E. Church.

*ALSO,*

A small two story House on the muster-ground, a little north of Market st., continued—*cheap.* Also, several Lots on Market st., east of town, and a number of back Lots in same vicinity.

Oct. 6—[3tis] P. W. FANNING, *Ag't.*

## MULLETS! MULLETS!!

86 barrels, September Mullets, just received per Schr Martha B., and for sale by E. J. BERNARD.

## TO CONTRACTORS.

The Commissioners for contracting for building a Court-house and Jail in the town of Goldsborough, in the county of Wayne, will receive plans for a Court-house and Jail, accompanied with estimates for building the same, including materials of every description therefor.

The Court-house to be 70 feet, or thereabouts, in length, and about 45 feet in width, two stories high, the lower story to have an ante-room or vestibule across the front end, with two pair of stairs leading into a corresponding room or rooms above; a passage leading from the vestibule through the whole length of the building, with three rooms for offices on each side. The second story to contain the court-room and rooms for the petit jury; the building to be of brick, with a rock foundation, if practicable, and the roof to be covered with tin, galvanized iron, or some substitute therefor, to make the building fire-proof.

The Jail to be about 32 feet by 26, with two good rooms on the lower floor for debtors, and two dungeons and a petty larceny room on the second floor, the outer wall to be built of brick, with square timber, and iron for the inner walls of the prisons, to be covered in like manner with the Court-house so as to be fire-proof on the outerside.

The contracts for the Court-house and Jail will be let separate. Good clay can be had in the immediate vicinity for making brick, and it is believed that rock can be had for the foundation in about five miles from the place, immediately on the Rail Road, by which they can be brought within about 250 yards of the site.

This will be a cash job, the greater part of the money being already in hand, so that a portion of the money can be advanced from time to time as the work progresses, and the whole paid so soon as the work is approved and received by the Commissioners.

The plans and proposals will be received by the Commissioners at Goldsborough, on Monday the 13th day of November next, when they will make a selection of such plans as they may deem best; and at which time and place all persons desirous of contracting are requested to attend in person, and hand in their plans, and proposals for building. Sufficient time will be given for making their estimates on the plans which may be selected, so that the contracts can be closed during the week.

If the plan or plans selected should be those of any person or persons who should not get the contract for building, a liberal compensation will be paid for such plan or plans.

JAS. GRISWOLD, *for the Comm'rs.*

Goldsboro', Sept 29, 1848—[3-4t

## NEW GOODS.

Just received per brig Belle—12 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do Laguira do; 4 bbls crushed Sugar; 1 box Loaf do; 3 bbls New Orleans Rum; 25 bags Shot, assorted; 1 bbl Peach Brandy; 10 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do Wine Vinegar; 20 do super Canal Flour; 5 kegs Goshen Butter, (splendid article;) 2 casks Cheese, (small sizes;) 14 cases Shoes assorted; Epsom Salts; Madder; Alum; Castor Oil; Indigo; Opium; Assafœtida; Aramato; Essence Peppermint; Essence Cinnamon, Moffat's Life Pills; Beckwith's Pills; Sappington's Pills; Peters' Pills; McAllister's Salve; Grey's Ointment; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Sal Eratus; Ink, &c. &c. For sale by E. J. BERNARD.

September 29, 1848

## JUST RECEIVED

Per schooner Abigal Haynes, from Boston—6 dozen jerkin pickles; 6 dozen picollilly do; 6 doz mixed do; 6 doz mangoes do; 6 doz walnuts do; 6 doz peppers do; 6 bbls gherkin do; 12 half bbls do; 1 doz John Bull sauce; 1 doz peach water; 1 doz rose do; 1 doz Worcester sauce; 1 doz white pepper; 1 doz Anchory paste; 10 doz superfine mustard; 2 doz walnut catsup; 2 doz Verdale olives; 1 doz capers; 1 doz capot; 16 doz jellies and jams; 1 dozen first quality pepper; 2 doz pepper sauce; 1 doz orange flower water; 1 doz lime juice; 1 dozen Mango pickles, in *superior oil;* 10 bbls cider vinegar; 1 doz hermetically sealed salmon, in tin cases; 6 cases Dutch herring; 8 doz fresh lobsters; 24 cases Boston crackers; Leaver knives for opening lobsters, sardines, &c. For sale low by
s29] HOWARD & PEDEN.

## SUGARS.

10 bbls Woolsey and Woolsey's crushed; 10 do. Powdered; 10 do. St. Croix; 30 do. Porto Rico. For sale by
s22 M. CRONLY.

## FALL GOODS.

## PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

Have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, comprising every article usually kept in a Family Grocery Store, which may be had of them in a fresh and desirable state.

Their goods have been purchased with great care, by one of the firm, (who has just returned from the North,) so as to suit the taste, fancy, and times; and they hazard nothing in assuring their old customers and the public at large, that they are able to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good articles as the best in market, and at as low price as any other store in the town of Wilmington.

Give them a call at their old stand on Market street, opposite the Market House.

September 29, 1848

## CATCH THE ROBBERS!

## $1000 REWARD!

The subscriber having been robbed on Saturday, the 9th of the present month, in the large Poccoson called Dover, lying partly in the counties of Jones, Craven and Lenoir, through which the public stage road runs from Kinston to Newbern, on or near the Sandy Ridge, and so severely beaten by his assailants, that they left him as dead, after filching from his pocket the sum of *Forty-Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, takes this method of informing the public that he will cheerfully pay to any indiviual or individuals, the sum of *One Thousand Dollars*, who will apprehend the said Robbers, so that they may be confined in some public prison, and brought to justice. R. H. BLOUNT.

Kinston, N. C., Sept. 19, 1848. 2-tf

## SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Just received, a large and fresh supply of Farr's Sulphate of Quinine. For sale by
s29 Wm H LIPPITT.

## BRIGADE ORDERS, No. 14.

### Head Quarters 3d Brigade 6th Division N. C. MILITIA.

*To Officers in command of the Regiments composing said Brigade:*

YOU are hereby commanded to have your respective Regiments ready for review, as follows, viz:—

39th Regiment, at Smithville, Brunswick county, on Thursday, the 9th day of November next.

31st Regiment, at Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday, the 14th November next.

24th Regiment, at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Friday, the 17th November next.

30th Regiment, at Wilmington, New Hanover county, on Tuesday, the 21st November next.

The Line to be formed at 12 o'clock, precisely.

You are also commanded to call your officers together for drill, as required by law, on the day previous to each review; and after drill to assemble your commissioned officers in Court-Martial, and proceed to vote for a Major General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major General ALEX'R MCRAE. The officers highest in command will superintend the election in their respective Regiments, and transmit a fair statement of the vote to the Brigadier General, within ten days thereafter. Staff and Cavalry Officers are entitled to a vote.

The Officers of the 24th Regiment will, at the same time, proceed to vote for some person to fill the vacancy of Colonel of said Regiment, caused by the resignation of Col. WM. FERRAND; and should any of the present Field Officers be promoted, you will proceed to elect to fill the vacancies caused thereby. The officer superintending said election will certify the vote as in the election of Major General.

The Brigadier General flatters himself with the hope of a full turn out of the Regiments under his command, as also with an improvement in every respect.

All officers, and particularly those attached to the General's Staff, will be expected to appear in uniform. By order of

L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig Gen.
WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.
Sept 22, 1848--[2-8t

## ORDER No. 10.

### Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia,

WILMINGTON, N. C., 13th Sept., 1848.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Upper Battalion of the 30th Regiment, are hereby ordered to appear at Long Creek, on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, for drill. The Companies composing said Battalion will parade at Long Creek on Thursday the 19th day of October next.

The Companies composing the Lower Battalion will parade at Wilmington on Thursday the 26th day of October next. Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and musicians, will attend at Wilmington the day previous.

Officers drill at 10 A. M.

Lines formed at 11 A. M.

Commanders of Companies will be prepared with annual returns.

Battalion Court-Martials will not be held.

ROBERT G RANKIN,
Col. Com'g 30th Reg't N. C. M.
JOHN J. HEDRICK,
Adj't 30th Reg't N. C. M.
Sept 15, 1848—[1-5t

## TO THE LADIES.

MRS. C. M. PRICE, respectfully informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that she continues the DRESS MAKING BUSINESS, at her residence, on Fourth street, near the Odd Fellows' School, where she will be thankful for a portion of the Fall and Winter patronage.

Mrs. P. respectfully tenders her thanks to those Ladies who have heretofore so liberally patronized her—and solicits a continuance of their custom.

Sept 22, 1848

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, successor to N. DREY, invites his old acquaintances and the citizens generally, to the inspection of his stock of DRY GOODS, just opened at the old stand of N. DREY. Every effort will be made to please customers, both ladies and gentlemen. His stock is entirely NEW, and was bought cheap, and it will be sold at a small profit.

Ladies can be accommodated with samples of all and any kind of goods.

As he has been careful in selecting the most choice and fashionable goods, he hopes for a liberal share of the patronage of the ladies in particular. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

## C. H. LIPPITT

Will open from the 1st to the 5th of Octber next, at his late stand, next door to Mr. Polley's, on Front-street—the store having been fitted up handsomely since the fire—the MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF DRY GOODS ever offered in the town of Wilmington.

C. H. L. is now, and has been for several weeks, devoting his whole attention to making selections in New York and Boston, with the view of offering the latest and most approved styles of SILKS, SATINS, and DRESS GOODS of FRENCH manufacture, of which, notwithstanding the scarcity of French fabrics, through the aid of a few friends, he hopes to complete his selections from some fresh arrivals expected in a few days, and display an assortment of these truly BEAUTIFUL ***English, Scotch, Irish, German and American Goods.***

His stock will be very large, and in consequence of the extraordinary low prices of these goods consequent on every production and the extreme scarcity of money, he has been able, with CASH, to make his purchases so low as to be himself astonished, and he will offer them at prices that will astonish others.

N. B. C. H L. is having manufactured, LADIES and MISSES black silk VIZITES, richly trimmed and of the newest PARISIAN patterns. Also a few for ladies in mourning. By having them made under his own superintendence none but the best materials are used; he is also enabled to make quite a saving in their cost, and will sell them correspondingly low.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can supply themselves from this stock, with CASH, at prices as low as they can in New York.

C. H. LIPPITT.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 2-5t.

## SACK SALT.

100 Sack for sale by
o6] HOWARD & PEDEN.

## FRESH ARRIVALS.

The undersigned have just received and have opened, a splendid and full stock of GROCERIES and SHIP STORES, for family use, and for Masters of Vessels. Their stock being selected by one of the firm, they feel assured that it is equal, if not superior, both as to quality and variety, to any offering in this market. They have it so arranged as to receive by the regular packets from the Northern Cities, fresh supplies, so that their stock at all times will be full and complete with all articles in their line. Their assortment consists in part as follows:—

*Coffee and Sugars*—Rio, Laguira, St. Domingo and Java Coffee; Porto Rico, St. Croix, and Clarified Sugar; Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar. *Teas*—Of all varieties, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Black Tea. *Fulton Market Beef*—Smoked Beef, Smoked Tongues, Pickled do.; barrels and half bbls Flour; Colgate's Soap, No. 1, pale; and very superior Sperm, Adamantine, and mould Candles. *Salt*—In every variety, barrels, boxes, bags, sacks, and per bushel. *Spices*—Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Mace, and all varieties of ground. *Cheese*—English dairy, Pine Apple, and Common Cheese. *Ship Bread and Crackers*—Pilot, navy, butter, sugar, lemon, soda, and water crackers; Boston crackers. *Oils*—Best quality Sperm oil; refined Elephant oil; Castor oil; Olive oil, in bottles; Bettie's Fish oil. *Fish*—Salmon, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Mackerel, in barrels, half barrels, and kits; Codfish, Smoked Herring, Sardines, and a great variety of fish pressed in Tin Cans. *Liquors and Wines*—Apple Brandy, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Monongahela Whiskey, Old Nick, Vintage 1806; Madeira Wine, Sicily and Port Wine, Malaga and Scuppernong, Claret and Champaigne, all of which is very superior. *Nuts*—Filberts, Brazil do., Almonds, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Shell Barks, &c., Lemons, Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Currants, Prunes, Tamerinds. *Crockery*—Plates, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Basins and Bowls, Mugs, Jugs, Demijohns, Tumblers, Decanters, Flasks, Lamps, Ship Lanterns in every variety. *Tobacco*—Manufactured Tobacco from the best factories in Virginia, fine cut chewing and smoking Tobacco, Snuff, &c. *Segars*—Regalia, Cenonies, Trabucos, La Norma, Dos Fames, Le Celebrada, Prensados, Ninerva, Panatella, Principe, Empress, Colorado, and all varieties, very low. *Hardware*—Cutlery, Coopers' Tools, Carpenters' Tools; Guns, Axes, Nails, &c. *Dry Goods*—Negro Clothes, Blankets, Hats, Caps, &c.; Oil clothing and ready made clothing, for Seamen, very superior and in great variety; Sheaths and Belts; Palms, Sheath Knives, Seamen's Chests, &c. For sale low at
s22 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration at the September Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credit of SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

G. S. GILLESPIE, Adm'r.

Sept 22, 1848--[2-6t

## NEW YORK

## Furniture Warehouse!

FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—

Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bedsteads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers, Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity.
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows;
&c. &c. F. CLARK.

Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.

☞ Furniture packed safely for transportation.

May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

## NOTICE.

Will be sold, on the 17th day of October, at the late residence of GEORGE F. KORNEGAY, deceased, in the town of Wilmington, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and other personal property, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

At the same time will be hired out, three NEGROES, until the first of January next.

MARY E. KORNEGAY, Adm'x.

Sept 29, 1848—[3-tds

## FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stalls at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-tf

## TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

Fayetteville Observer till 1st January next.

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

20 kegs of prime Goshen Butter; 20 boxes do Cheese. For sale by
s22 M. CRONLY.

## CORDAGE AND DUCK.

Manella Rope, all sizes Bolt Rope, Wetmin, Huslee, Marlin, Spun Yarn and Cotton Cordage, Duck from 2 to 10. Ship Stores put up with despatch, and low, at
s22 HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

## DAILY EXPECTED,

From Boston, W. Underwood & Co's Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Oils, Fish, and everything in the eatable way. HOWARD & PEDEN.

## NOTICE.

Not having met with an offer for my Mosely Hall plantation, I have determined to offer it at public sale on Monday of Superior Court. It will be offered in divisions, to accommodate purchasers. Terms made known on the day of sale.

Wm. S. ASHE.

October 6, 1848—[4-tf

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

**Monday, October 9, 1848.**

**AGENCY.**—James M. Redmond, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞Mr. Josiah Johnson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. Seavy is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

## A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

Every republican—(of course the leaders of the federal party will not)—but every republican voter in the land will fully agree with us, that the people of this republican nation have a right to know all the opinions of a candidate in reference to public matters. Anything like evasion or concealment under such circumstances, especially in one seeking the high office of President, is a fraud upon the rights of the electors. Gen. Taylor has studiously concealed his opinions on some of the most absorbing and vital questions of the day. At the North he is held up as being opposed to the extension of slavery—while at the South his friends are driven to the alternative of presenting his two hundred slaves, and his position, as evidence that he is sound on this subject. Notwithstanding these *opposing* claims to him on the part of his own *friends* in the two sections, still Gen. Taylor is perfectly mum.

The departed patriot and statesman Andrew Jackson, has left his warning voice to his countrymen, urging them not to trust any man who will not frankly avow his principles previous to an election. Listen to his words of wisdom and admonition:

"I say, again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and VOTE FOR NO CANDIDATE *who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government*, * * * That man DESERVES TO BE A SLAVE who would vote for a **MUM CANDIDATE,** *where his liberties are at stake.*"

## GEN. TAYLOR IN FAVOR OF THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Mr. Corwin has asserted in some of his speeches in Ohio, that he has seen a letter establishing beyond contradiction the determination of General Taylor to sanction the Wilmot Proviso.

The "Columbus Statesman" of the 28th ult., states that "In a speech to the free-soilers, last evening, Mr. Russell of Harrison, a *leading whig member of the last legislature*, said that he had the word of Thomas Ewing that Mr. Corwin had assured him (Ewing) that he had the documents in his pocket to prove that Gen. Taylor went for the free-soil doctrine. Mr. Ewing had not seen the letter, but had the word of Corwin that it was in his possession."

*Another witness!*—Mr. Giddings addressed the citizens of Cleveland on Wednesday last. He threw down the gauntlet both to the Taylor and the Van Buren men. In the course of the *carte and tierce* between him and the other combatants, F. J. Prentiss, a Taylor man, declared that he had lately had a private talk with one Leslie Combs, (a Kentucky slaveholder,) and this Combs had lately a private talk with Gen. Taylor, in which private talk Gen. T. had avowed his opposition to the extension of slavery, and was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

*Another witness!*—The New Haven Journal of Saturday, whilst it denies any knowledge of any letter from Gen. Taylor, confesses at once that Truman Smith admits the existence of a letter from a correspondent, in whom he has implicit confidence, in which he states a conversation he had held with Gen. Taylor, declaring that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso. What will the South say to all this accumulated evidence? Will the whigs of the South still rush on in their mad support of him and Fillmore.—*Union, 4th inst.*

## WHIG FAIRNESS—INJUSTICE TO GEN. CASS.

The Richmond Whig, a short time since, published an editorial, devoted exclusively to an effort to prove that Gen. Cass was highly objectionable to the South, and that he entertained views directly hostile to Southern interests. That article was copied into the Petersburg Intelligencer, and to the full extent of the circulation of these two extensively patronized papers, the injustice to which we refer has been disseminated.

In that article, the Whig refers to the opinions of Gen. Cass on the subject of slavery, and says:

"In his pamphlet on the right of search, Gen. Cass takes occasion to utter the following sentiment:"

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never will be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere."

Now, the Whig knows very well that no one would deny that those expressions were used by Gen. Cass, but it ought to have had the fairness, the candor, the courtesy to have published the whole sentence, and not to have stopped in the middle of a sentence, where in fact there was no stop at all, and thus make Gen. Cass say what he did not say.

To use the language of our neighbor in his last paper, in reference to another matter; we would say, with more than his own strong emphasis, "Now, gentlemen, we believe it is a rule of law that you must take all that a witness says, and that you cannot use that which suits you and discard that which is unpalatable," and therefore, if the Whig had desired or intended to do anything but injustice to Gen. Cass, he should not only have finished the sentence which he divided so abruptly and ungenerously, but he should have published a little more of the testimony which his own witness gave in the same document. In order that our readers may see into the trick, and be prepared for the future to expose it, we will give the whole paragraph. General Cass, in that pamphlet, says:

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been. We never shall be. We deprecate its existence in principle; and pray for its abolition everywhere where this can be effected justly, and peaceably, and easily for both parties. But we would not carry fire, and devastation, and murder, and ruin in a peaceful community, to push on the accomplishment of the object. But after having visited the three quarters of the old continent, we say before God and the world, that we have seen far more and more frightful misery, since we landed in Europe, and we have not visited Ireland yet, than we have ever seen among this class of people in the United States. Whatever may be said, there is much of the patriarchal relation between the Southern planter and the slave. And as to the physical distress which is seen in Europe, resulting from a want of food, and from exposure to a rigorous Winter without adequate clothing, we believe it to be so rare as not to form a just element in the consideration of this matter. But the subject of the emancipation of two millions and a half of human beings, living among another population of different race and color, and with different habits and feeling, is one of the gravest questions which can be submitted to society to solve. It can safely be left only to those who are to be so seriously affected by it; and there it is left by the Constitution of the United States. It is a matter with which the General Government has no concern."

**Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst., $11,755,289 31.**

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

**We give below some statistical information of great interest to politicians at the present moment. The tables are obtained from various sources, but are all, so far as we can ascertain, perfectly correct.**

**Electoral Votes for each Candidate or Party, at the las five Presidential Elections.**

| States. | 1828. | | 1832. | | 1836. | | 1840. | | 1844. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jackson. | Adams. | Jackson. | Whig. | Van Buren. | Whig. | Harrison. | Van Buren. | Polk. | Clay. |
| Maine, | 1 | 8 | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 9 | |
| New Hampshire, | | 8 | 7 | | 7 | | | 7 | 6 | |
| Vermont, | | 7 | | 7 | | 7 | 7 | | | 6 |
| Massachusetts, | | 15 | | 14 | | 14 | 14 | | | 12 |
| Rhode Island, | | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | | | 4 |
| Connecticut, | | 8 | | 8 | | | 8 | | | 6 |
| New York, | 20 | 16 | 42 | | 42 | | 42 | | 36 | |
| New Jersey, | | 8 | 8 | | | 8 | 8 | | | 7 |
| Pennsylvania, | 28 | | 30 | | 30 | | 30 | | 26 | |
| Delaware, | | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | | 3 |
| Maryland, | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | | 10 | 10 | | | 8 |
| Virginia, | 24 | | 23 | | 23 | | | 23 | 17 | |
| North Carolina, | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | | 11 |
| South Carolina, | 11 | | | | | | | 11 | 9 | |
| Georgia, | 9 | | 11 | | | 11 | 11 | | 10 | |
| Alabama, | 5 | | 7 | | 7 | | | 7 | 9 | |
| Mississippi, | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 6 | |
| Louisiana, | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | 6 | |
| Tennessee, | 11 | | 15 | | | 15 | 15 | | | 13 |
| Kentucky, | 14 | | | 15 | | 15 | 15 | | | 12 |
| Ohio, | 16 | | 21 | | | 21 | 21 | | | 23 |
| Indiana, | 5 | | 9 | | | 9 | 9 | | 12 | |
| Illinois, | 3 | | 5 | | 5 | | | 5 | 9 | |
| Missouri, | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | | | 4 | 7 | |
| Michigan, | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | 5 | |
| Arkansas, | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | |
| | 173 | 83 | 219 | 56 | 158 | 113 | 234 | 60 | 170 | 105 |

*Note.*—In 1832, the electoral votes of Vermont [7] were given for Mr. Wirt, and those of South Carolina [11] for Mr. Floyd; all the rest for Jackson and Clay.

In 1836, the votes of Massachusetts [14] were given for Mr. Webster, those of Tennessee [15] and Georgia [11] for Mr. White, and those of South Carolina [11] for Mr. Mangum—all the rest for Harrison and Van Buren.

In 1828, 1840, and 1844, there were but two candidates.

**Popular Vote in 1844.**

| States. | Scat'g. | Clay. | Polk. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | 4,862 | 34,619 | 45,964 |
| New Hampshire, | 4,161 | 17,860 | 27,160 |
| Vermont, | 3,954 | 28,770 | 18,041 |
| Massachusetts, | 10,830 | 67,009 | 53,034 |
| Rhode Island, | 5 | 7,322 | 4,846 |
| Connecticut, | 1,943 | 33,832 | 29,841 |
| New York, | 15,812 | 233,482 | 237,588 |
| New Jersey, | 131 | 33,318 | 37,495 |
| Pennsylvania, | 3,138 | 161,803 | 167,535 |
| Delaware, | | 6,258 | 5,971 |
| Maryland, | | 35,984 | 32,676 |
| Virginia, | | 44,790 | 50,683 |
| North Carolina, | | 43,232 | 39,287 |
| S. C. elected by Leg., | | | |
| Georgia, | | 42,104 | 44,048 |
| Alabama, | | 26,035 | 37,497 |
| Mississippi, | | 20,127 | 25,907 |
| Louisiana, | | 13,083 | 13,782 |
| Tennessee, | | 60,030 | 59,917 |
| Kentucky, | | 61,262 | 51,980 |
| Ohio, | 8,050 | 135,057 | 149,117 |
| Michigan, | 3,638 | 24,137 | 27,587 |
| Indiana, | 2,106 | 67,867 | 70,181 |
| Illinois, | 3,570 | 45,579 | 58,345 |
| Missouri, | | 31,250 | 41,324 |
| Arkansas, | | 5,504 | 9,546 |

*Recapitulation of Presidential Elections.*

| Year. | No. of Votes. |
|---|---|
| 1844 | 2,702,549 |
| 1840 | 2,402,658 |
| 1836 | 1,501,298 |
| 1832 | 1,290,498 |
| 1828 | 1,162,418 |

*Majorities of Electoral Votes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Polk over Clay in 1844, | 64 |
| Harrison over Van Buren in 1840, | 174 |
| Van Buren over Harrison in 1836, | 97 |
| Jackson over Clay in 1832, | 170 |
| Jackson over Adams in 1828, | 95 |

*Recapitulation of the Popular Vote in* 1844.

| | |
|---|---|
| Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of South Carolina, | 39,340 |
| Majority of Polk & Birney over Clay, | 101,663 |
| Majority of Clay & Birney over Polk, | 22,983 |

*Presidential Election of* 1848.

The number of States in our Union is 30. The Senate of the United States is composed of 60 Senators and 230 Representatives. Each State, in 1848, will be entitled to a Presidential Electoral vote equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The electoral vote of the States will be as follows:

| *States.* | *No. votes.* | *States.* | *No. votes.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Maine, | 9 | 17. Tennessee, | 13 |
| 2. N. Hampshire, | 6 | 18. Ohio, | 23 |
| 3. Massachusetts, | 10 | 19. Louisiana, | 6 |
| 4. Rhode Island, | 4 | 20. Mississippi, | 6 |
| 5. Connecticut, | 6 | 21. Indiana, | 12 |
| 6. Vermont, | 6 | 22. Illinois, | 9 |
| 7. Maryland, | 8 | 23. Alabama, | 9 |
| 8. Virginia, | 17 | 24. Missouri, | 7 |
| 9. No. Carolina, | 11 | 25. Arkansas, | 3 |
| 10. New York, | 36 | 26. Michigan, | 6 |
| 11. New Jersey, | 7 | 27. Florida, | 3 |
| 12. Pennsylvania, | 26 | 28. Texas, | 4 |
| 13. Delaware, | 3 | 29. Iowa, | 4 |
| 14. South Carolina, | 9 | 30. Wisconsin, | 4 |
| 15. Georgia, | 10 | | |
| 16. Kentucky, | 12 | Total, | 290 |

Necessary to a choice 146.

From the Washington Union.

## WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

It is the antagonist of monarchy—the advocate of liberty—the defender of the constitution—the friend and guide of the people, from whom all government and all power emanate. It lived in revolutionary times, and amid its stormy conflicts bore the standard under which we conquered in triumph through its desolations. No matter how or when tried, democracy is ever the same. Based on the popular suffrage, its vitality flows from the public will, by which it is sustained, and through which the great interests of the country are protected and advanced. No change of circumstances—no untoward events—no misfortunes, disappointments, or defeats, can dislodge it from its deep foundation, or shake it from its chosen seat in the bosom of the faithful. The name "democrat," first used as a term of reproach to the present dominant party of the country, has so far grown into popular use as to have securely fixed and firmly established the only true line of demarcation between republicanism and monarchy. *On this broad platform of principle* we are *one* and united. We stand banded together by ties which must never—can never be sundered. One and all, then, to the battle. Remember, friends, that *democracy* is again on its trial. An infuriated, conglomerated, and speckled opposition are now combined, and are combining, to pull down the household of the faithful around us. Democracy, for the forty seventh time in our history, is again the victim of the same abuses, the same stale slanders, that in 1801 clustered around a Jefferson, and threatened us with prostration. Move on the column, we say, and let the glorious results that await our toils and labors put the last seal upon the doom of a party whose only governing creed is our overthrow.

*Heavy Political Bets.*—The Washington Union, of Thursday, gives the following as evidence of the confidence of our friends:

"We have been told by good autority that a gentleman from Baltimore yesterday made the following bets: $3,000 that Cass and Butler will be elected our next President and Vice President, $500 on Georgia, and $500 on Louisiana. He afterwards said that he had $10,000 more which he would be pleased to bet on the general result.

"Another gentleman, it is also stated, bet $1,000 on the general result that Cass and Butler would be elected our next President and Vice President."

"To the points cited in your letter I do not feel myself at liberty to express my frank opinion."—*Gen. Taylor to Mr. Birkey, June* 13, 1848.

"I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen."—*Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, April* 22, 1848.

From the Southern Argus.

## GEN. TAYLOR'S NORTHERN PLATFORM.

Hear what the Reverend Mr. Lamb says in regard to Gen. Taylor's opinions of slavery.—This pious divine was the General's army chaplain, and was in daily intercourse with him for the period of six years. These sentiments, attributed to Gen. Taylor, have been circulated time after time in all the Northern prints that advocate his claims to the Presidency; they have doubtless been repeatedly brought to his notice; yet they stand uncontradicted by him, and must therefore meet his approval, or why his expressive silence? Indeed, this standing mute on the part of Gen. Taylor is an *affirmative* pregnant, and if he was charged with the highest offence known to the laws, and remained silent, it would be taken as evidence conclusive of his guilt, before the highest court of criminal jurisprudence in the land. Mr. Lamb says:

"I never heard a word from the General in favor of the slave system, but on the contrary, his decided preference for the institutions and customs of the North."

"It is a pity that General Taylor should be made out a pro-slavery man because his Government keeps him at the South, or for the wrong of allowing his plantation to be on the Mississippi, instead of the banks of the Connecticut. We are allowed to hang no man upon an inference."

"I assure you that, if elected, he will do more for PEACE and EMANCIPATION than any Northern man would be allowed to do."

But the evidence does not stop here A correspondent of the Mobile Herald, (Whig,) writing a few weeks since from Pascagoula, where Gen. Taylor was then staying, and who professed to give his conversations on political topics, thus speaks of him:

"He does not hesitate to pronounce slavery an evil, and blighting in its effects on the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the South. To this he attributed the decay of *Virginia*, and he thought it would extend to the other slave States."

Thomas Corwin, from the stump, in Clinton county, Ohio, holds the following language:

"Gen. Taylor is an *ultra abolitionist, opposed to the extension of slavery;* and the only reason why the General has not said so himself, is merely because he never had an opportunity—that the question was not agitated when he wrote his Allison letter; but he (Mr. C.) had learned from other sources, *from private letters* which had not been published, and from Gen. T.'s *most intimate friends in the South*, that he (Gen. T.) is with the North on that question."

The Hon. Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech to a large mass meeting at Pittsburgh, says of him:

"Gen. Taylor, were he to veto a bill prohibiting the extension of slavery, would be *false to the most solemn pledges.* He will not do it—he cannot—dare not!"

## PUZZLING QUESTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN WHIGS—A CHALLENGE.

Has Gen. Taylor expressed any opinion as to the *constitutional power of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso?*—Has he expressed any determination or any opinion that will bind him to *veto the Wilmot Proviso,* should it be passed by Congress. If so, *where are they to be found?*

We put these questions in a spirit of candor, for the purpose of arriving at truth. *We call upon the Southern Whigs to answer them.* WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO ANSWER SIMILAR QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO GENERAL CASS. Come up to the scratch, gentlemen, or acknowledge that YOU DARE NOT! We give fair notice, that we shall not accept for answer, that Gen. Taylor is pledged by his Allision letter to veto acts of Congress in violation of the Constitution—UNLESS it is also asserted at the same time, that GEN. TAYLOR maintains that the Wilmot Proviso is UNCONSTITUTIONAL. We are for close quarters—we are for a fight, *right to the point*—we are in the field—our glove is down—TAKE IT UP WHO DARE!!!

Will our exchanges do us the favor to promulgate this challenge.—*Athens Banner.*

## THE BUFFALO HUNT.

The Washington Union gives the following statement in positive refutation of the charges made so frequently to hold the Government responsible for some remissness in the discharge of its duties relative to this attempt to dismember the Mexican Republic:—

We understand, and now repeat what we have heretofore said, that the President has adopted all the measures justified by law for the purpose of preventing the invasion of the northern provinces of Mexico from the United States. His ardent desire to enforce our national obligations, and to carry into faithful execution the late treaty of peace with Mexico, has impelled him to pursue this course, although in possession of no official information in regard to such an invasion.

On the 30th August last, the Secretary of State issued circular instructions in detail to all the district attorneys of the southwestern States, directing them to enforce the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th April, 1818, in relation to this subject. On the same day the Secretary of War issued an order to Major General Zachary Taylor, now in command of the Southern Military Division of the United States, from which the following is an extract:

"You are directed by the President to cause vigilance to be observed along the Mexican frontier within the geographical division under your command. Should you discover any attempt by any portion of our citizens to invade Mexico, you will employ the military force to prevent it. If you should receive any information of such a movement as I have alluded to, you will not only take prompt measures to avert it, but give early notice to the department of all you may learn on the subject."

The Secretary of War refers Gen. Taylor to the 8th section of the act of April 20, 1818, for his authority, which, so far as the same would seem to be applicable to the present case, is as follows: "That in every case," "in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun, or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act," "it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof," "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States, against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace."

*Taylorism Dead.*—The humbug is nearly dead. The ballot box has told a definite story not to be controverted. Whiggery has, in fact, gained nowhere, not even in Kentucky, and has failed everywhere else. Gen. Taylor can now withdraw from the contest. The people do not call for him; and according to his frequent professions to be a candidate only as long as the people wished him, he should at once decline.—*Louisville Democrat.*

*No More Officers Wanted.*—The Washington Union informs the large number of eager young applicants for commissions in the army, that since the discharges which the law required to be made on the termination of the war with Mexico, there is no probability of any such appointments being made for some time to come. There are now attached to the army fifty-eight brevet second lieutenants waiting promotion, who will, of course, take the precedence. Of these, forty-one are graduates from the Military Academy, and seventeen are non-commissioned officers appointed brevet lieutenants for meritorious services, under the act of March 3d, 1847.

From the New Haven Register.

## THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

*Dedicated to the New Haven Taylor Club, by an Old Coon.*

Air—"The Mistletoe Bough."

The whig leaders met in the Chinese Hall,
And their coonskins hung on the painted wall—
For the various tribes had met that day
To squabble for Taylor, and squabble for Clay;
And Truman was there with his Judas face,
Intent on getting both power and place—
For little he cares for the means or men,
Which bring the offices round again.
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter!

"I'm weary of Harry," then Crittenden cried.
"To elect him our President often we've tried—
There's no use in disguising the fact—I vow
We'll be beaten again if we try him now!"
Thus on he ran and they all began
To kick and to curse at each favorite man;
And some swore strong to their dying day
They never would vote for a man but Clay.
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.

They squabbled all night, and they squabbled next day,
Still some were for Trylor and some for Clay;
Some for old Whitey and some for black Dan,
Some for a northern or southern man,—
But the dough-heads ruled, and the blood-hounds won!
And the coons decreed that old Zack should run;
And Morehead, the shrewd, was deputed to tell
Old Zack that the coonies loved him well.
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.

He wrote that night—it was mailed next day—
But no answer came—a month pass'd away!
The cooms were struck with amazement all!
Yet never an answer came at all.
The locos grinned, but the coons were cross—
And Morehead vowed that the mails were lost!
While Truman he cried, "where the d—l 's old Zack!
That he does not send us an answer back!"
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter, &c.

At last an old package, all thumbed and worn,
Was found in the Dead Letter Office one morn—
The seal was torn off! the clerks—didn't they roar!
For the Museum Letter was there, with more!
Oh, the truth must be told—Mr. Morehead failed
The postage to pay! when his letter he mailed;
And that honeyed epistle lay mouldering there—
*'Cos old Zack hadn't got the ten cents to s-p-a-r-e!*
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter!
Oh, oh, that unpaid letter!

## THE MODEL WHIG.

The Boston Post furnishes the best sketch of a "Model Whig" that we have seen for some time. The Post says:—

"The Model Whig don't understand exactly about Clay and Webster's not supporting Taylor, but thinks it must be from Mr. Clay's having grown imbecile, and from Webster's having eaten a bad clam at Marshfield that affected his politics. He believes the country is in a most shocking state, bankrupt, ruined; at the same time he refuses to sell government paper he may hold for a premium. He believes all the trouble in the country for the last forty years was owing to Gen Jackson's removal of the deposites and the passage of the Sub-Treasury law. He carries about whole hats full of Whig speeches and documents for constant reference, and will endorse them all, whether statistics or polemics, as true, every word. He is sure to proclaim a Democratic friend who may be with him as a 'locofoco,' loud enough for all to hear; and is always ready to get the 'locofoco' into an argument with some stranger, setting down his declining to do so as proof of 'backing out,' and giving a horse-laugh at the imagined triumph.

"When discussing politics, the balance of the talk is with him; and if anything should be edged in to shake his position, he has a never-failing reserve to fall back on—'that's a d—d locofoco lie'—which at once restores him to his strength, and his opponent is discomfited, of course. He is great in a provision store in the morning, where he excels in throwing inuendoes at *suspected* 'locos,' strangers, whose manner of replying he construes into a tribute to his keenness. He reads all the Whig club notices, and can tell you every Whig meeting that will be held round town for months to come. He will go a mile out of his way to avoid passing under a Cass and Butler flag. He believes in the potency of caricatures as political arguments, and makes it a duty to look at the shop windows every morning for new ones, or to laugh for the fiftieth time at the old. He never wishes for office, *he* never does; though should a grateful country call him to any station, he is always ready to obey from pure patriotism. He is a strong admirer of Taylor images and pictures, and can detect great resemblance in them, severally, to Washington, Napoleon, and St. Paul, and bores his friends for their opinion, always securing it for the resemblance he for the moment fancies."

Reader, did you ever see a "Model Whig?"

## GEN. CASS AS A BOY.

Hon. Frederick Robinson, of Massachusetts, thus eloquently refers to the early life of Gen. Cass:

"I have always been partial to the character of Gen. Cass. He was born and brought up in my native town, and although he left it about the time of my birth, yet our families were always intimate and near neighbors. My grandfather and the father of Gen. Cass were both majors in the revolution, and both fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. I was always more familiar with his relatives than with any other persons out of my own family in Exeter, and was consequently in the way of hearing him spoken of in terms of commendation. My aged mother, who has resided with me many years, still remembers him. She used often to speak of him, as having been a good boy, and a bright scholar in Exeter Academy, and has often encouraged me to persevere in my efforts for self-education, by quoting Lewis Cass, who also commenced life in indigent circumstances.

I well recollect that, while a student in Exeter Academy, I have often heard the venerable and excellent Dr. Abbott, in order to encourage his pupils, speak of the eminent men whom he had educated, and especially of Lewis Cass and Daniel Webster, who were pupils at the same time under his instruction. From these circumstances I was led to make Mr. Cass in some degree my exemplar, and to follow after him, at an humble distance I confess, in my efforts for improvement. Accordingly I watched his career, and became familiar with the principal events of his history. I observed him in youth battling manfully against adverse circumstances, travelling on foot as a pioneer to the West; enduring the labor, privations, hardships and dangers of a new settlement among wild beasts and hordes of savage men. He has since served his country in peace and in war, at home and abroad, in the cabinet and in the council, and during a long life full of incident and temptation, his private character remains unsullied."

Young men of the country! This man is now the Democratic candidate for President. Will you not give your votes to one whose career is so brilliant an example to all the youth of our land?

*Distance from the United States to England.*—The frequent contradictions as to the distances sailed by the Atlantic steamers has led to the compilation of the following table for reference now and hereafter:—

| *By Mercator's sailing.* | |
|---|---|
| Boston dock to Liverpool dock, | 2883 miles. |
| Battery, N. Y., to Liverpool dock | 3684 " |
| Boston dock to Southampton dock, | 2882 " |
| Battery, N. Y., to Southampton dock, | 3156 " |
| *By Mercator and Great Circle.* | |
| Boston dock to Liverpool dock, | 2849 " |
| Battery, N. Y., to Liverpool dock, | 3023 " |
| Boston dock to Southampton dock, | 2849 " |
| Battery N. Y., to Southampton dock, | 3080 " |

There are two girls down East who are such great friends to each other that they not only dress always exactly alike, and always eat the same kind of food, but they both love the same beau.

## FOREIGN.

## ARRIVAL of the STEAMER HERMANN.

*4 days later from Europe.*

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

New York, Oct. 4—11 P. M.

The American steamer Hermann has reached her wharf, after a passage of fourteen days from Southampton, whence she sailed on the 20th of September. The following is a summary of the intelligence brought by her:

The American steamship Hermann sailed from Southampton on the 20th ult., and reached her wharf to-night, making a passage of 14 days.

An express from Paris, dated Tuesday 19th ult., states that the Reforme announces the return of Louis Napoleon to the Moselle.

The result of the city elections is not yet known, but the three moderate candidates are thought to have the best chance. In some of the arondissements the Socialists have great numbers, but on the whole, the Moderates are most likely to gain the Assembly.

The Nationel asserts that the English and French fleets have interfered and saved Messina from bombardment. Unfortunately, however the Journal des Debats publishes precise details of quite a contrary character.

Gen. Cavaignac is gradually declining in popularity, and his early fall from the dictatorship of Paris is predicted by many English and some French papers. Who will succeed him, or what will soon take place in Paris, is very difficult to tell. The socialist party was strong in the provinces where several minor disturbances have occurred. The National Assembly was still occupied in discussing the new constitution.

Paris, Bourse, September 18.

The market has been without much animation to-day, but the prices of Saturday are well maintained.

*Liverpool Corn Market, Sept.* 18.—The arrivals since Tuesday have been very limited and none from foreign ports. Moderate supplies of Indian corn, wheat and barley only. The exports amounts to 2438 quarters wheat 8693 do. Indian corn, and 1786 bbls flour.

The weather is very fine with brisk drying winds, which has enabled great progress to be made in clearing up the harvest. Some districts complain of the defective yield of wheat, and the decay of the potatoes is said to be increasing.

The demand for wheat is moderate at a decline generally of 1d to 2d per bushel of 70 lbs for bonded. However, there is a good inquiry, and parcels on the spot or afloat will fully sustain last prices. Barley, peas and beans meet a slow sale, without material change.

Indian corn is in fair request, yet prices have given way 1s per quarter. Corn meal meets but little attention at 17s per bbl.

Transactions in flour are unusually limited at this day's market, though there is a good attendance of dealers and a moderate show of most articles in the trade.

The demand for wheat limited, at the prices of Friday, which were 1d to 2d per 70 lbs lower than this day week. There is a better demand for oats at prices 1d per 45 lbs higher Indian corn is a good deal inquired for, there being but few parcels sound quality on sale, such has fully recovered the decline of Friday. Corn meal is held 1s per bbl advance. The demand for flour is limited, without change for Irish or American, and at 1s per sack lower for English.

*Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept.* 19.—There is a fair demand for cotton to-day. Sales of American amount to 3,000 bales, 500 of which were for export at prices the same as those quoted by the steamer America.

*London Money Market.*—Three per cent. Consols have been held at 85½ a 85⅝; Money 85⅞. 3 per cents at the close were marked at 44f 50s; 5's, 69f 25s; new loan 72f 50s; Bank of France shares 1635f.

*Ireland.*—The mail train arrived this morning, but brings no intelligence of importance except, however, two hasty communications dated Sunday and last night, descriptive of the state of the disturbed districts up to the latest hour.

Clonmel, Sunday night, 9 o'clock.

The insurgents have moved towards this town. No outbreak was made last night on Keilsheelan, as was expected, but bodies of armed men were marching about the neighborhood only. They made several attacks upon the farmers, taking arms and destroying property, and at noon to-day, bodies of persons were observed moving abount on the top of the mountain, which rises above the town on the Waterford side. Crowds of inhabitants were collected in the streets, and as evening approached they on the mountain appeared to increase in numbers, and it is fully believed they are insurgents, who have moved over from the neighborhood of Carrick. The greatest excitement existed in the town last night, on account of their appearance.

Carrick is quiet to-day, but rural districts presents insurrectionary symptoms, such as signal fires, &c. The military are still under arms, and the police are scouring the hills, constant patrols being kept up.

Clonmel, Sept. 18.

The quiet of our town has not been disturbed, as was expected last night. The military force mentioned in my last, as about to proceed up the mountains, insurgents were gathering yesterday, did not leave town until 2 o'clock, A. M. It was composed of three companies of the 64th regiment under Lieut. Col. Stratton, and a small constabulary force under command of the head constable.

Under the instructions of Mr. Ryan, R. M., this morning early a party of the 64th regiment marched out & occupied quarters along the line from Dundrom. A party of constabulary also left with convicts for Thurles, from which place they will march over to Dundrom, and form a portion of the escort of Smith O'Brien, whose arrival is hourly expected. The authorities have announced to-day that Mr. Ryan, a policeman who was said to have been hung by the insurgents, is safe.

A large force of military left Carrick this morning for the Corneragh mountains, taking with them two week's provisions. This move appears to indicate a thorough scouring of these mountains. Carrick is represented as in the most tranquil state.

Another despatch says that the position and state of the disturbed districts of Ireland were again exciting much attention in England, as rebellion again appears to have broken out in that unhappy country.

Shortly after the departure of the America, the insurgent forces moved from the mountains and a force consisting of portions of the Third Buffs, Fourth Light Dragoons, and Eighty-Third Regiment, were despatched in pursuit. Mr. O. Mahoney was nearly captured, and the insurgents perpetrated some excesses in the country through which they passed. The main body had been broken up in small detachments, and it was supposed they would adopt a system of Guerilla warfare, which would be particularly harrassing to government troops during the approaching inclement winter season.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

*Four Days Later from Europe—Advance in Corn—Further Decline in Cotton.*

From the Baltimore Sun, 7th inst.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston yesterday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 23d ult., bringing four days later intelligence than the Hermann. She has made the passage in thirteen days. The following dispatches from our Boston correspondent gives the substance of the news brought by her:—

Boston, Oct. 6—1 P. M.

The steamer Cambria has just arrived at her wharf from Liverpool, bringing several days later intelligence.

The Irish still foil the vigilance of the police and the military to suppress their movements or to capture them, although they are scouring the mountains in large force. They have not been able to capture Doheny or other of the leaders.

Frankfort has been the scene of a sanguinary revolt. Thirty barricades were erected in the streets, and desperately defended by the people. The Government had not been able to suppress the revolt at the last accounts.

The Continental politics still exercise an injurious influence on commerce, creating doubt and anxiety.

The manufacturing business has diminished and prices are receding. The factories are again adopting the short time principle—that is to say, only allowing the workmen to labor a part of each day.

The armistice between Denmark and Prussia has been ratified by the Frankfort Assembly.

*Commercial Intelligence.*—At Liverpool, on the 23d September, Cotton was inactive. Fair Mobile and Orleans are quoted an eighth lower. Other descriptions unchanged, but tending downwards, as holders were anxious to sell. Fair Orleans held at 4½d; Upland 4⅜d, and Mobile 4d. The sales of the week amounted to 25,000 bales.

The corn market is firm, on account of the continuance of an easterly wind, which prevented the arrival of further supplies. Otherwise the American intelligence is calculated to check the tendency of prices to advance, as large imports are expected.

Corn is quoted at 35 a 37s; meal 19s, and flour 32s to 33s 6d; wheat 8s to 9s per 70 lbs. Duty on wheat 4d, and on flour 2s 6d.

### SECOND DISPATCH.

Fears of the deficiency and necessity of large imports of breadstuffs have become less general than they were a fortnight ago, and the indications were that large supplies would soon be at hand.

Tallow continues to maintain its previous advance.

Provisions in good request, but not active, and no special change in prices from those quoted by the Hermann.

Rice has improved a shade, and the demand was becoming more active.

There was an improved feeling in the money market, without change in the rates of interest. The Bank of England has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. The free income tax has produced various opinions as to the effect it will have upon the State Trials, and in regard to the course government will adopt if verdicts are obtained.

Paris presents rather a gloomy aspect. It is stated that Cavaignac and the Assembly cannot establish a republic, and yet none have offered a remedy without encountering that kind of conflict which the friends of order deprecate. Military conspiracies are threatening and much feared. The great body of the people place much confidence in the honesty and patriotism of Gen. Cavaignac, and assert their belief that he could give them an excellent government, based upon republican principles.

Vienna has become the scene of fresh outrages and bloodshed.

Hamburg had suffered numerous local outbreaks.

Hostilities have been suspended in Northern Italy, notwithstanding the determination of Charles Albert not to renew the armistice. This suspension proceeds from the acceptance of the Anglo French mediation; but it was feared that influences were at work that would lead to a renewal of hostilities.

France will oppose further efforts upon the part of the Neapolitans to subjugate Sicily.

In looking over the foreign files, I see nothing more of particular interest to send you.

## NOT AN ULTRA TAVERN.

At the Democratic meeting in this city, on the evening of the 13th, Charles R. Ingersoll, Esq, of New Haven, was called to the stand, and made a handsome speech. It has been spoken of by many of our citizens in very flattering terms. Before he closed, he said he would relate an anecdote, illustrative of Gen. Taylor's principles.

A traveller, said Mr. I., after riding a long distance, came to a tavern. He stopped, and directed the old lady in the bar-room to have his horse put up, and fed with eight quarts of oats.

"I am sorry to inform you we have no oats," said the old lady.

"Then give him some corn."

"We are out of corn."

"Well, my good lady, give him a little meal and some hay."

"Oh, sir, we have no meal nor hay—out long ago."

"Will you let him stand in the yard, without anything?" inquired the disappointed traveller.

"Oh, yes sir, as long as he pleases."

"Now bring me a plate of steak and a cup of coffee, with a hot roll."

"Hot rolls!—ho—ho—what sir—and coffee—steak! We are out of 'em, *all*."

"Then bring me cold victuals," continued the traveller.

"There is nothing of the kind in our house, sir—don't keep 'em."

"I should like a glass of brandy."

"Aint got any o' that"

"Well now, my good lady," continued the traveller, "you don't appear to keep anything here."

"Yes we do, indeed!"

"What!"

"*We keep tavern, sir.*"

Now, continued Mr. I., that *was* a tavern, but "*not an ultra tavern.*" [Tremendous applause.]—*Hartford Daily Times.*

*The California Gold.*—The following paragraphs are copied from the New York Sun of Wedneeday morning. That paper has unfortunately so fallen into a habit of putting forth strange stories which are not seriously intended to be believed, that its readers are indoubt always. In the present case, however, we should presume that a hoax could scarcely be designed by the editor, though it is possible that his informant may have sought to practice on his credulity:

"We have seen an individual, just arrived from California, with *fifteen* pounds of *the* Feather river 'gold dust,' sufficient for a sample, in his trunk, and although it shines seductively, it is only another proof that 'all is not gold that glitters,' being neither more nor less than a species of mica. The gentleman who brought it on understood, when he sacked it, its precise value, and had no idea that he was fetching precious ore, still he thought a fair specimen might be of service in these parts, as a lesson to those who were hastily packing up their 'duds' for the gold region.

"This individnal was on the enchanted ground itself, heard the murmur of Feather river, rolling its blue waters over the sparkling sands, and saw various pipeds with picks and shovels, belaboring the earth to extract the deceitful mica, and many would not for a long time believe that it was not real gold.—It was, however, determined before he left that the gold fever was an unmitigated humbug, in which knaves and fools were the partners.

"The dust has been fairly represented by the California romancers, for it looks very like snow flakes, and we have seen similar phenomena among the ledges of New England, never for a moment dreaming they were gold. If the Spaniards and Indians failed, during several hundred years past, to find such a tract of gold land, with their keen scent for the metal, modern Californians may as well give up gold hunting and turn their attention to wheat and corn fields, and vineyards, for which there is no better country on earth, or to the pearl fisheries of the coast, which have not been disturbed for two centuries."

"*More Grape.*"—Hon. Stephen C. Bonham, nominated by the Whigs of Delaware as a Presidential Elector for that State, not only declines the office, but in a strong and well written article declares his intention to vote for the "Statesmen and patriots" Cass and Butler.

*Another.*—Edmond B. Stephens, Esq., of Prince George's County, Md., hitherto a prominent member of the Whig party, was announced to address a Democratic meeting in front of the Union office last evening.

*Republican and Argus.*

## THE CROPS.

*Georgia.*—The Savannah Georgian of Tuesday says:—

"The accounts contin'e favorable for the Upland crop of Georgia. The Sea Island has in most localities suffered much from the intense heat and dry weather since the middle of August. The Sea Island crop *cannot*, by all the information we can obtain, turn out to be greater than the very moderate one of last year."

*Tennessee.*—The Memphis Eagle, of the 15th ultimo, says:—

"A jaunt of a few days into the country satisfies us, from observation and inquiry, that barring further casualties of weather, our Cotton crop, comprising an area of country producing say 200,000 bales, will be fully an average one. The chief complaint is that the plant is not well bolled; but we find it is much larger than usual, which makes up for the thinner bearing."

*Adjournment of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.*—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., comprising delegates from every State of the Union, closed its session in this city at 12 o'clock on Saturday night after a session of one week. The New York difficulty, as it has been called, was settled by the admission of the City delegates. It, however, caused no ill-feeling, both sets of claimants having agreed that the decision of the Grand Lodge should be final and binding on each. A great deal of business was transacted, and "friendship, love and truth" pervaded all their deliberations.—*Baltimore Sun.*

**Editorial Principles.**—The following dialogue once occurred in an editor's sanctum in England. A distinguished editor was in his study. A long, thin, and ghostly-visaged gentleman was announced. With an asthmatic voice, but in a tone of civility, for otherwise the editor would have transfixed him with a fiery paragraph the next morning, the stranger said:—

"Sir, your journal of yesterday contained false information."

"Impossible, sir; but tell me to what you allude."

"You said that Mr. M. had been tried."

"True."

"Condemned."

"Very true."

"Hung."

"Most true."

"Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself."

"Impossible!"

"I assure you it is a fact; and now I hope that you will contradict what you have alleged."

"By no means, sir."

"How—what do you mean? You are deranged."

"I may be so, sir, but I will not do it."

"I will complain to a magistrate."

"As you please—but I never retract. The most that I can do for you is to announce that the rope broke, and that you are now in perfect health. I have my principles, sir—I never deceive."

## NEW GOODS.

**WILLIAM B. JONES,**

Has just returned from New York with a large and handsome assortment of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, Stone and Glass Ware, Boots and Shoes,*

which he will sell low for CASH, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers.

He deems it unnecessary to go into a lengthy detail of his stock, but would merely say that he has a VARIETY, embracing a little of every thing that is usually called for.

He returns his thanks for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him for the last three years, and pledges himself to use every exertion to render full satisfaction to all those who may be pleased to encourage him.

☞ Any article sold and *warranted* that does not prove good, will be taken back and the money refunded.

*Orders from the country promptly attended to.*

Wilmington, Sept. 21, 1848. 2-3m.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, at the September Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of George F. Kornegay, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY E. KORNEGAY, Adm'x.

Sept'r 22, 1848—[2-6t

## NOTICE.

B. Sherman would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Carriage work, both making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new Carts and Drays, made in the best manner. He has also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

## WAGON YARD.

The subscriber has established, at the foot of Gallows hill, near the town of Wilmington, on the Newbern road, a large and comfortable Wagon Yard, and other conveniences for marketmen. The prices are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Carts, per night, - - | 20 cents. |
| Waggon, do - - - | 40 " |
| Man and horse, per night, - | 12½ " |

His Lot is large, and has a stream of water running through it, which makes it very convenient for slaughtering hogs, for which purpose he will be prepared at any time.

MILES COSTIN.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of James M. Thompson, deceased, at the June Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said intestate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

THOS. C. CRAFT, Adm'r.

June 16, 1848—[40-6m

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscribers having, at September Term, 1848, of New Hanover County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Richard Bowden, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said Richard Bowden, deceased, will present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN C. BOWDEN, }
DAVID McINTIRE. } Ex'rs.

September 15, 1848—[1-6t

## NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of N. C., for the incorporation of a company of Cavalry, in the County of Duplin, to be called "THE DUPLIN GUARDS."

Sept 15, 1848—[1-tf

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act authorizing the Administrator of George W. Melvin, dec'd, former Sheriff of Bladen county, to collect the Taxes due said G. W. Melvin, for the years 1844 and 1845. Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6t